### COLFAX ON KENTUCKY

Judge Nicholas on Colfax-A Scorching Reply to an Infamous Letter.

The present position of Mr. Colfax before the country warrants the republication of the following letter from him, with the sub-joined reply by Judge Nicholas, both of which appeared in the *Journal* of the 24th of Sep-

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867, My Dear Sin: Returning home from a visit to the copper and iron mines in the Lake Superior region, I find your letter asking me to attend the Border State Convention on the 12th instant, and also an invitation from T. J. Wilson Esq., Chairman of the Republican Union Committee of your State. Will you please explain to the convention that I am unable to be present, having promised to speak in various parts of Ohio, and with but a few days of his correspondence, business, etc., accumulated during my ab-

I shall watch the proceedings of your convention with the deepest interest. The country scarcely realizes how sorely tried are the faithful Union men of the Border States, especially Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky, (the States of West Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri being administered under happier auspices.) When in Kentucky last June, just before the meeting of Congress, I was pained and saddened at what I heard from its most reliable citizens of the arrogant and domineering conduct of the dominant rebel sentiment there; and it convinced me that sentiment there; and it convinced me that the House of Representatives should at least inquire, as in July it resolved to do, into what kind of constituencies had elected the repre-sentatives they sent to the national councils. At the same season, although some of our friends hesitated, when Mr. Kelsey, of New York, offered his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky had republican State overnments, so that the vote on seconding the previous question was a tie, I gave the casting vote in the affirmative, because I hon-estly thought it was a most important and a most timely inquiry. It is time to settle what is "a republican government." If a State which enfranchises by the tens of thousands every man who bore arms to destroy the nation, and along with them every man who took official oaths of allegiance to a so-called government which could only exist on the ruins of the republic, and, at the same time, disfranchises by the tens of thousands other men who are free citizens of the United States and unmistalcably loyal—if such a State has a republican government, I would like some learned jurist to inform us what would be an anti-republican government. If a State where loyalty is made odious, and devotion to the loyalty is made odious, and devotion to the Union in it darkest hours of trial is punished by ostracism, outrage, and dishonor—and the hitterest enmity and bloodiest hostility to the republic is the surest passport to social distinction, to public honor, and to official trust—if that kind of government is one the United States is to guarantee—and that means to secure, to indorse, to protect—our Revolutionary fathers must have sadly mis-Revolutionary fathers must have sadly mis understood the meaning of the language they placed so solemnly and emphatically in the Constitution. I will not insult their memories

by believing it.

I have the fullest faith that the Congress which has dared to defy rebel hate, and Ex-ecutive obloquy and reviling, will not allow such conduct to pass nurebuked. It is their duty to protect loyal men everywhere, and they will do it. Sneered at and denounced for sending investigating committees South, when the President's policy had ripened into that crop of riots, outrages, and massacres,

# THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGI

VOLUME L.

dition laws, which the nation, under her lead, so signally condemned; if to reject, as she did, with almost perfect unanimity, the dogma of nullification; if to have sent more than one hundred thousand men into the Union armies during the late war, despite the most perfidious maltreatment by the Federal gov-ernment and its tyrannical military com-manders; if all these constitute a proper claim of loyalty, then Kentucky may rest proudly on her recorded honors and patriotic worth, bidding defiance to all her maligners, yourself included. Such, and such only, is the defence that she will make before the great tribunal of national opinion to which

spirators accomplish your desire to have her reconstructed, she will make no resistance. for the plain reason that she has no means of resistance. This you all know full well or you would not have the temerity to attempt the perpetration of such an enormous outrage. But he would be rash indeed who should venbut he would be rash indeed who should ven-ture to promise that her submission will con-tinue a moment longer than necessity com-pels. When her patience is worn out, when she yields to the influence of the old revolu-tionary maxim, "that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," and unfurls the standard of rebellion we have a contraction to have of rebellion, we have every reason to know that at least one-half the gallant men who served in the Union armies from Indiana will flock to her rescue. From the fact that only two base nobodies could be induced to pretend to represent her at the recent Border State Convention, we may well infer that her own sons will aid her with almost perfect

say, "it is time to settle what is a republican government." Well, this has been settled to your hand by the recent luminious exposition of Senator Trumbull, in which he decides that the question does not depend at all upon that of enfranchisement or disfranchisement. Yet you pretend that the assumed dereliction You presend that the assumed dereliction of Kenfucky from your standard of right in this particular subjects her to reconstruction under the clause of the Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican form of government. To this pretension Senator Trumbull has given a most estigatory rewhen the President's policy had ripened into that crop of riots, outrages, and massacres, the legislation which grew out of these investigations have been endorsed since by all who love loyalty and abhor rebellion throughout the land. And, though their first duty when they reassemble will be to determine whether

he Congressional despotism which has afflict-d it. General Grant declares explicitly that he "has no policy." They are to make one for him. They are to stay in power; the damners. Wilsons. Conklings, Schencks, But-ers, Washburnes, Wades, Drakes, Xyes, Donnellys, Ashleys, the horde of miscreants who have taxed and plundered the people beyond idurance, violated the Constitution, enacted ego supremacy, and in their own words, in a ime of profound peace, have "put a sword to he throat of every man, woman, and child in

We are to have no relief to the laborer, none to the tax-payer, to commerce, to the South, or to the suffering industries of the land. There is, say they, to be no change—only the old despotism, and the same set of yrants as those who are now robbing the

The conservatives, however, respond to the popular demand for a change. They promise reform. They begin by expelling the Jacobins from office. These plunderers, avowed enemies to the laborer, to human right, to ocial order, to national pacification and reconciliation—enemies, we had almost said to the human race—are to be driven to retirenent They may, perchance, retain their ill-cotten plunder and enjoy their gains; but nenceforth the laborer is no longer to be their

prey and victim. Their exactions are to cease; and they, too, must work for a living.

When the New York Convention met it had two courses open to it. One was to emulate that which met at Chicago, to make its bargain with the powerful class interests which had grown mend fottened by the war—the had grown up and fattened by the war-the anufacturers, the national banks the bondolders, the whisky ring, the cotton thievesall in short, of the powerful interests which have fattened at the expense of the people. Had this course been pursued, the Democracy might have conciliated the friendship of hese cliques and interests, and it could have alled on them, as the radicals have done, for rge sums in order to carry on the campaign. They could thus have raised ten dollars where

and endurance, and in prompt, resolute and fearless energy, than in what we are accustomed to call brute strength. It was not the strength of the giant, but that of a whole souled, fearless hero, who would confront a legion of giants if necessary to defend the weak or to succor the oppressed. He had a lofty, commanding head, and a highly intellectual forehead. But the whole soul of Andrew Jackson was visible in his dark-gray

ye. I never saw such an eye in any other uman head. It was kind and gentle, resolute and intellectual. It was as tender at times as the eye of a woman—as piercing at times as the eye of an eagle—and there were many times in Andrew Jackson's life when hat dark-grey was as terrible as the eye of that dark-grey was as terrible as the eye of the roused lion. No danger, moral or physi-cal, could make it quait. Then it was a thor-oughly honest eye. It loved and respected truth and justice, and hated and despised fraud and falsehood, and every kind of dis-honorable actions. Andrew Jackson was born a hero, and every man who approached him had to recognize him as such, that is as a man formed by nature to be the leader of his fellow men, in any great human emerhis fellow men, in any great human emer-

WEBSTER. Webster was a man of very different type. Ie was not so tall as Andrew Jackson, but slow and thoughtful, rather than active, resolute and fearless. In fact, the whole man seemed to have been cast in a solid, massive, powerful mold. Every thing about him, even his manner of walking and talking, indicated, power, positive power, solid power, power that would neither seek nor shun exertion, but hich, if once raised into full exertion, might come almost irresistable. But how shall I scribe his head ?-I have never seen such another head on any human body—I never expect to see such a human head again. In size, weight, magnitude and capacity it was absolute, stupendous, and, although finely naped, it would have appeared perfectly enormous had it not had a proportionately bowerful body to support it. But the column med to have been made expressly to upthey can now raise one. There would have been no lack of money, for these interests well know that money thus spent would bring large returns.

To have done this, however, would have been for the conservatives to have fallen short of their duty. They chose a nobler and a manlier, we dare to add, a wiser part They planted themselves on the side of the masses against the spoilers. They grasped in honest and honorable alliance the hand, horny hand of the laborer, to find in return a friendship which might be depended on. They demanded of the spoiler that his exactions should regale. They said to him "Toke the features of his face were well-formed, regular and intellectual, giving the prince, who has spent a greater part of intellectual, giving the prince, who has spent a greater part of intellectual, giving the prince, who has spent a greater part of intellectual, giving the prince, who has spent a greater part of intellectual, giving the prince, who has spent a greater part of intellectual, giving the prince of which might be depended on the second of the spoiler that his constantly at war.

They are they can hove the fallen short in harmony. The huge brain had expended and pressed it forward untill it overshadowed the other features of his face. His eyes were large, dark and deep-set, and filled with a strange, smouldering, intellectual light. There was a singular look in that dark deep eye. It neither seemed to look at your form or features, but at your soul. You felt when it turned upon you, that it was taking the prince of walls.

They are turned until it overshadowed the other features of his face. His eyes were large, dark and deep-set, and filled with a strange, smouldering, intellectual light. There was a singular look in that dark deep eye. It neither seemed to look at your form or features, but at your soul. You felt when it turned upon you, that it was taking the prince of walls and the research to be the golden-haired and blooming damsel the painters and coiners would represent her woman's privilege q

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ou have so rashly appealed.
Should you and your associate traitor con-

After making a falsely exaggerated statement of those whom Kentucky has enfranchised and of those she disfranchises, you

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ed. It is not simply the will of the majority.
but of the whole people. Every citizen recognizes it as the supreme law, and no good man, and reports that all of the cities of that de-

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DELIVERED BY

#### THOMAS M. GREEN,

BEFORE THE

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CLUB, Mayaville, Kentucky, Thursday Night Sentember 10th, 1868,

Mr. Thomas M. Green, being introduced by George R. Gill, President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, said :

My Friends and Pellow-Citizens: When I last had the pleasure of addressing a Maysville audience from this stand, I was a candidate for office, necessarily resting under the suspicion that my every utterance was dictated by motives of personal ambition and private To-night I am here as a free man, to advocate the election of others, content to do my own humble duty as a citizen and son of old Kentucky, the fruitful mother of us all, and satisfied with the privilege of uniting my roice with yours in hailing with acclamat of joy and hope the nominations by the New York National Democratic Convention.

It is hardly necessary for me to state to a Maysville audience, that from the beginning to the close of the war, I was a Union man condemning, in many things, the policy of those who were charged with the administration of the affairs of the government, but notwithstanding that difference in favor of vigorous prosecution of the war to the end that the Union, around which so many glorious recollections clustered, might be preserved. But, if you will pardon the egotism which alludes to one's individual course, I do not feel the slightest embarrassment in addressing a Democratic audience, in favor of Democratcandidates, standing upon a Democratic platform; for, I am conscious that ever since since, in 1862, the continued aggressions of the dominant party in control of the Federal Government rendered the organization of an opposing party necessary to the preser vation of even some slight portion of the pub liberties. I have acted with that party in Kentucky which has been in full fellowship with the Democracy of the nation. The Representatives in Congress for whom the true Union men of Kentucky voted, recorded their votes side by side with those of the Representa ives elected as Northern Democrats, upon all the questions which arose during the war. And in 1863 the Kentucky Legislature, then con-troled by staunch frieads of the Union, congratulated the country upon the brilliant vic-ories won by the Democrats in the preceding campaign: and pledged themselves, that so soon as the war was brought to a close by the surrender or overthrow of the rebellion, they would cordially unite with the National Democracy and with the people of the South to secure to the latter the restoration of all the guarantees which the Constitution gives to states or individuals. I know not how that pledge can be redeemed by Conservative Union men in any other way than by casting their suffrages for the candidates of the Na tional Democracy; since there is no other organized party in the land which even proposes to restore to us the Union under the Constitution, the grandest fabric of liberty ever vouchsafed to man, which it cost our ancestors so many sacrifices to establish, and to preserve which your sons poured out their life blood free as gushing water. [Applause.] That Constitution, is better than any form o government which is likely to emanate from the brain of the malignant partisans who are now ruling and cursing our country; and that it may be preserved unharmed, the great mass of the Union men of Kentucky, intend to cast their votes, in November aext, for Sey-

mour and Blair. But there are some prominent gentlemen who have in past times been trusted by Con-servatives—I thank God, a very few—who are opposed to the fulfillment of the pledge made by the Union people of Kentucky or to any co-operation with the National Democracy. One of them, our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, the ablest man of his party-the ablest man of any party in the State—has given, in speeches at Flemingsburg, Ky., and Greensburg, Indiana, the reasons why, in his opinion, we should not go back to the "bran and husks" of the on, but should unite with the Radi cals in their purpose > revolutionize the form and character of our Government. If at the mention of his name, any one anticipates from me personal denunciation of Mr. Wadsworth, he will be disappointed. Even were this appropriate to the occasion or nec essary to the purpose in view, I could not do while my heart is yet sad and heavy at the separation from one whom I long followed as a political leader and whom I still value as a personal friend. [Applause.] And if, in answer to his recent speeches, I should quote from those delivered by him while he was our admired Representative, it will not be for the purpose of convicting him of person al inconsistency-for that were a small matter, indeed-but rather because, distrusting my own capacity to meet him in debate, I prefer e argument against his present positions shall be met by his own eloquent deliverances when he was the foremost champion of the Union, of our system of federated republican-ism, and the public liberties. Stripped of the brilliant rhetoric, of that gorgeous beauty with which he glothes his ideas and knows so well how to make " the worse appear the ter side," his reasons why Union men should act with the Radicals are four.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DURING THE WAR The first is the allegation that during the war the Democratic party was a rebel and rebel sympathizing party, refusing to sustain our gallant men in the field while they were waging battle against those who struck at the national life. On many occasions during his congressional career, and more particularly ring the canvass of the Ninth District in 1867, it was my fortune to vindicate Mr. Wadsworth himself from this identical charge vehemently ueged by Radicals with whom now unites in making it against others. And the charges were not more unjust, ungenerous, undeserved, and unfounded when pressed against him by his malign-ers than they now are when used by himself to assail the National Demo-1861, when rebellion reared its front among us, Congress gave a solemn pledge to the confiding peo-ple that the war should not be waged for any purpose of subjugation, or to overthrow the institutions of any State, but with the sole view that the Union might be maintained as founded upon the Constitution, with all the rights, dignity and equality of its members unimpaired. Trusting in the assurance thus promptly given, the whole people rose as one man, rallying to the defence of that "banner of beauty and glory," determined that not a single star should be lost, and that the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws should be enforced over every inch of American soil. Foremost among those who rushed to the national defense were our brave Democratic boys. Democratic politicians urged them on, and Democratic voters filled up the ranks. All distinctions based upon past par-tisan differences were ignored, and the people were only intent upon preserving the nation

which all their prosperity flowed.

But hardly had the call for troops thus been answered, when those pledges were repudiated by the leaders of the Badical party, and the purpose was proclaimed to use the war to accomplish the treasonable ends so long cheraccomplish the treasonable ends so long cher ished by political Abolitionists, and for which they had so many years engaged in that cruel agitation of the slavery question which had its full part in bringing on the civil strife which has drenched our land in blood. Mr. Stevens declared that unless permitted to use the army and the public money for this parpose, he desired neither supplies or appropr ations. Then differences arose. Then Democratic Senators and Bepresentatives, who had previously voted for the men and the necessary to sustain our arms, thought it time to protest against the perver sion of the war for the Union into a crusade fo the overthrow of the guarantees of the Constitu-tion. They said they would vote all that was

Mr. Wadsworth said:

Now, sir, I do not give in to any such i terpestation of the Constitution as that. Not one dollar will I vate, not one man will I grant, for any such purpose, or to nutain any such interpretation. Nay, more, sir, I will give all that my people have, their cattle on a thousand hills, their slaves, their lands and tenements, their lives, even to the last one of them, to resist any attempt to enforce such a construction of the Constitution as that to the rula of the people of this country.

. . . . . . . . . . And again:
Congress can provide for the common defense aly in the manner that the Constitution points out, and by the exercise of the powers granted by that instrument. Congress can exercise all these great owners conferred on it by the Constitution for the common defense; it cannot exercise one solitary power to the constitution of the constit ver not expressly granted by the Constitution or nec-arily implied from the language of that instrument; other powers are unnecessary, so determined by that at 100rk.

The Democrats did resist such an interpre-ntion as this of the powers of the Governnent, and this alone is the basis of the charge of sympathy with treason made against them. Their votes in Congress are recorded side by side with those of Crittenden and Wadsworth. Their platforms are identical with that of the on men of Kentucky. In their ranks are found hundreds of thousands of the rank and file who fought in the field and suffered in the renches. Among their leaders are the bravand the best of the Federal officers; men whose devotion to the true cause for which so nuch blood was shed cannot be destroyed by the corruptions of power or the love of place.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES. that he is a man, possessed of all manly virtue many, even wrongful, demands, was only and every gentlemanly grace; a statesman of lieved from the charge of abjectness by render the Union, by furnishing to the Federal army more men than were sent by the Governor of any other State, and whose proudest endorsement is the thanks showered upon him by President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and Governor Curtin for his efficiency, zeal, and patriotism in pushing forward to the front the militia of New York to succor the Radicalism of Pennsylvania, trembling before the advancing armies of Lee, and to aid our gallant army whose safety was in a great to the first the union and desolation in their paths. Thousands of delicate women, reared in ease and luxury, were driven to destitution and loathsome powerly, dependent in some instances upon the charity of their own late force, but they will triumph at last. They seek establish by their arms and policy the supremecy of the means the destruction of the white races in the content together. When they are the question is settled.

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Abolitonism eccks to revess t sonal liberty, and that the little bell of Mr. Seward was never heard to tinkle in New York while Horatio Seymour was her Governor. For the Vice Presidency they have presented Frank Blair, a native Kentuckian—a life-long free soiler—who helped to save Missouri to the Union cause—who marched with the van of Sherman's hosts in their resistless may be consistent of the save adversary to the second way ready to give the save adversary to the second way ready to give the save adversary to the second way ready to give the save always ready to giv comrades died. [Applause.]

THE RADICALS DURING THE WAR. The second reason why, in Mr. Wadsworth's cal ticket, is because the Government was un-der their control during the war, which they sympathy or the approbation of any man who loves the institutions the Union was formed to preserve? You know that many of its prominent leaders for long years labored to bring about the sad catastrophe which has clothed our once happy land in mourning. Theirs is a full share of the responsibility for that a little blood letting would improve the condition of the hold. fanatical policy they divided the friends of the Union and entarged the area of rebellion. or fear that McClellan would capture Richond, put down the rebellion, and make eace with the South before they sufficiently flamed the Northern heart to the accomlighment of their revolutionary projects, they withdrew from him the 45,000 men under McDowell, and left his gallant soldiers to perish unsupported in the swamps of the hickahomini, while their commander ap-caled in vain for succor. And like traitors, s many of their leaders are they rejoiced over the defeat of our arms, and hailed the national calamity and the loss of heroic lives as a blessing, because by the postponement of the consummation so devoutly to be wished for, they might be enabled to destroy slavery, subvert the States, and build up a cen-tralized despotism upon the ruins of the Con-

Neither the rebellion nor slavery are any onger living issues, and it will be useless for ne new born converts to radicalism to atempt to divert the public attention from the nisdeeds of the party with which they are died by appealing to the prejudices of the eople against the enormity of either. Seces-ion is dead and dead forever. The principle and the cause lie buried under the dead hodies of more than 500,000 of their most gallant champions. Let it sleep on, never to be resurrected to heap accumulated misforone upon the land-upon its advocates and ts opponents alike. When the Southern eaders engaged in rebellion they threw off the name of Democrats. ng that name and uniting with that party, as any of them did in New York, they recorded n the sight of heaven and in the presence of he nation, a solemn pledge never again, aner any circumstances, to claim the pretended battle, and had lost. The soldiers who aght them know full well that whatever her faults these men may have, duplicity is ot one of them. They are truthful and ho rable, because brave, and can be implicitly The question of slavery became exnot with the destruction of the institution. hile many of us condemn the manner in shich the war was perverted to a raid against slavery, we recognize its abolition as an ac-complished fact. It can never, never again be agitated or re-established. The Democratic party is pledged against any attempt to re-

# AFRICAN SLAVERY.

For one, I have no tears to shed over the destruction of that institution. My trust is strong that the good God who created the orld and draped it in the eternal beauty of harmony, liberty and love, will yet bring from its rains a blessing to this people. I reserve my grisf for the attempt that is being made to reduce to an ignoble and degrading vassalage eight millions of white people in the

outhern States. (Applause.) Admitting that all Mr. Wadsworth has said bout the enormity of slavery is true, if you lease, what pertinency has it to the issues of the day—three years after the rebellion sur-rendered and slavery was destroyed? I have roclaimed myself a Union man. But I come ot here to-night, like valiant Jack Falstaff, to South, their enmities forgotten while both are at peace in the embraces of death. The lia blooms and the cypress weeps over e graves of both, for both were actuated by tives of patriotism though differing in their ection. Wither the hand that would pluck irection. sprig from the chaplet that grows over their graves. Let the young maidens scatter resh flowers over the resting places of all our

Radicals except those who bow to their be-hests. They have no love for the soldier save when he becomes their servile tool. THE END OF THE WAR.

In the year 1865, when General Lee sur

rendered under the Appomattox apple tree, Southern soldiers laid down their arms, returned to their homes peacefully and quietly to endeavor to accumulate the wealth and renew the prosperity that had been swept away by the dread Sirocco of civil strife. They accepted the situation in good faith, and never were eight millions of proud and gallant peo-ple more submissive to every exaction made apon them. They asked not that they should Union, but hambly petitioned that in imposing the terms the conquerors should respect the Constitution which was the bond of to their enfranchisement : nion and to sustain which alone the war uld have been justly conducted. They supplicated for the gnarantees of that instrument. Everywhere they renewed their oaths of allegiance to the Government. They complied with every requirement. When their State officers were removed for participation in the rebellion, they reorganized their State Gov-ernments, adupted their Constitutions to the changed condition of things, abolished slave-ry, passed laws to accure the negroes recently emancipated in their rights of person and property, wiped out their ordinances of secession, forever abandoned the claim, repudiated the rebel war debt, and finally amended the Federal Constitution so as to abolish slavery As their candidate for the Presidency, they have nominated Horatio Seymour, on whose brow all the gods have set their seal to prove that he is a man, possessed of all manly virtue many, even wrongful, demands; was only reextensive legislative and executive experience. pitiful situation in which the people of that and whose every utterance breathes an undying attachment to the Union; who carried out the pledges made to his people while a candidate, in 1862, that he would never surnder the Union, by furnishing to the Federal | wide fields of ruin and desolation in their the van of Sherman's hosts in their resistless progress to the sea—always ready to give the last drop of his blood to the Union he loved. And at their backs are McClellan, Buell, Ewing, and a mighty host of the brave men they led, determined to sweep from power that revolutionary party which places itself as an obstacle in the way of the attainment of the glorious end for which so many of their commerced, and who had ruined them, and contrasted their former condition of happiness under the old flag to the days of misery spent under the stars and bars. But a different policy was commades died. [Applause.] pursued, one justifying all the gloomy prelictions concerning the designs of radicalism. and thus the leaders in the rebellion were forev-er canonized in the Southern heart as the champinion, Conservative Union men should ab-ure their own principles and vote the Radi-been learned from the old Romans, who at once invested the submissive foe with the prought to a successful conclusion. But what stere in the record of that party to win the very valor and desperation with which they had fought upon the battle field would have

> cendency. Even then they heard the rumblings of the earthquake which promisweep them from power and place. plause.] They sought to create a po They sought to create a political power in the South which would be their control and perpetuate their dynasty even after a majority of the free and intelli-gent North had repudiated them. To this end all pity, all justice, every principle of liberty dear to the American heart was to be sacrificed. When painting Prometheus bound to the rock, with vultures forever feeding on his heart, Parrhasins was not without pity for e captive whom he tortured in order that he ight convey to canvas the death damp upon is brow and the convulsions of his agonized orm. Like him the Radicals cried out for the screws to be turned upon the victim in their power, until his political life should go

nt in ashy grief and grey : "Ha! bind him on his back, Now bend him to the rack Press down the poisoned links into his flesh And tear agape that healing wound afresh.

Pity thee! So I do.
I pity the dumb victim at the altar,
But does the robed priest for his pity falter?
I'd rack thee, though I knew
A thousand lives were perishing in thine,
What were ten thousand to a fame like min

To secure their lease upon the Federal Govnment, the revolutionary Radicals have torn om their hearts every sentiment of justice mercy, heaped upon the devoted Southern cople that last measure of humiliation and gradation, placed to their lips the very dregs of the cup of bitterness, by forcing upon them the political domination of their own recent daves-an inferior race, so wanting in intel ligence that to leave them to themselves i but to doom them to a relapse into barbar

NEOBO SUFFRACE. But Mr. Wadsworth assigns this inter-erence with the right of the States to regulate the question of suffrage for themselves—the acts forcing negro domination on the South, the fladical party. It is in that they have done this iniquity and mean to perpetuate it, that he finds his third great reason why the Kentucky Union people should sustain that party in the power thus used. Aside from the inner the inne the innate excellencies of negro suffrage, Mr. Wadsworth claims that a principle of justice requires that the hallot shall be given to the negroes in the South because some of them were the Federal nuiform,

RADICAL INCOMMENTANCY.

A greater proportion of negroes living in the Northern States volunteered than of those in the South. They were infinitely braver and more serviceable. They are more intelligent and in every way better qualified to exercise the right of suffrage than the ignorant savages of the cotton, rice and sugar plantations of the South. Their proportion ate number to the white people of the North is so small that suffrage could be given to them without being felt as a serious evil—they could not stamp their characteristics upon Northern legislation. Charity begins at home, and if justice demanded the interposition of the Federal Government to extend the right of suffrage to the negroes at the South because some of them volunteered. It would the Northern States volunteered than of those not here to-night, like valiant Jack Falstaff, to fight our battles over again, nor would I multilate the face of the dead Perey. It would better become a great nation to lift the fallen foe from the earth, and endeavor to heal the great public wounds by a policy of reconciliation. The Union boy in blue and Confederate lad in gray lie sleeping side by side in the trenches and under the green sod of the South, their enmitties forgotten while both on the contrary they have rejected every On the contrary they have rejected every proposition of the kind when it could affect themselves. Not only have they refused to do it by State action but they have placed in their platform an arcele which concedes that this question is beyond the power of Congress, and must in the loyal States be left to the States themselves. And, manly as Mr. Wadsworth is, he endeavors to console the people of Kentneky for the establishment of negro

independent of the guidance of Congress in the midst override the reserved right of the States to outside and their diverces of war. That their power was illimitable except as confined by natural right. That they could, so far as the people in the Southern States were concerned, divest them of the rights reserved to them by the Constitution, and disregard all the guarantees to private right of the States. The people of and individual freedom. Speaking upon this and individual freedom. Speaking upon the states are outside of the Congress to do this, and against the erment, which it is the duty of Congress to do this, and affairs, tending to and necessarily resulting of the States of the Congress to do this, and affairs, tending to and necessarily resulting of the States of the Congress to do this, and affairs the control of the States of the Congress to do this, and affairs the duty of Congress to do this, and affairs the control of the congress to do this, and affairs the control of the congress to do this, and affairs the control of the congress to do this, and their decrete of the congress to do this, and their decrete of the congress to do this, and their decrete of the congress to do this, and their decrete of the congress to do this, and their decrete of the congress to do this, affairs the congress to do this, and their decrete of the congress to do this, affairs the congr disregard all the guarantees to private right and individual freedom. Speaking upon this question, in answer to Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, Mr. Wadsworth said:

Now, sir, I do not give in to any such interpretation. were not voters? Then why not reconstruct Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, by disfranchising the Democratic party on the alleged ground that they were rebel sympathizers, and by enfranchising the negroes? Schuyler Colfax. proposes to do this in Kentucky, but will Mr. Wadsworth sustain him in it? Certainly his argument would justify and excuse this action

NEGRO EQUALITY. For fear that any argument I might make against the fitness of the negro to exercise the right of suffrage intelligently might be attrib-nted to vulgar prejudice against a race whose ignorance and low condition appeal to sym pathy rather than hatred, I will read an exictate the terms of their restoration to the tract from a speech made by Mr. Wadswort in 1863, in opposition to the enlistment of ne gro soldiers, on the ground that it might lead

The white people of the free States are therefor opposed to this policy, because they see instinctivel that it is death to them—to the white or black race

the stronger will destroy the weaker.

The African race has never accomplished anythis in the history of the world except in America. It probably older than the Caucassian, unless all as from common parents, then each started fair. On has multiplied until it has become like "the roas ing of the waters and the thundering of the skies. Piloted by its capacity it has swelled beyond its favor it to range and flowed into all the latitudes and longit tudes of the earth. The world is full of its achieve ments in art and arms, and accepts its sway without nursuur or resistance. The other has accept arose above its ankedness and isnorance. It has declined and is declining in all lands save America. I do not regard it as a permanent race. The glory of the Almighty decrees the continued appead of the other type—the highest. When this needs the room naw occupied in America by the black man, it will take it by the great and constant law of growth, as he took the hunting ground of the Indian. The Indian and the white man met—they could not mix. The Indian would not submit: the white man could not cherish him; but to feed his swarming numbers plowed up the Indian's hunting ground and he vanished. The negro submitted; the white man gave him will and direction, and he flourished, because the races did not content together. When they do the question is settled.

Abolitioniem ceeks to reverse the laws of nature, the

Mr. Wadsworth's change of political asso-

bur gallant army, whose safety was in a great measure attributable to his efforts. I know not upon what the charge of copperheadism rests unless it be the fact that he was a friend of personnal liberty, and that the little bell of Mr. right grievously had they answered it, and about a war of races between the whites and the little bell of Mr.

had legally organized governments. They were so recognized by the federal executive, by the Supreme Court of the United States and by the Radical Congress itself. The that of amending the Federal Constitutionnot merely to regulate their own affairs, but also the affairs of Kentucky and the North. Surely if these State Governments were sufficiently legal to do this, they were enough so

the writ of Habeas Corpus.

Now, unless those States had legal governa lie in declaring that the Southern States had no legal governments. In the winter of 1865-6 the representatives and senators from the Southern States knocked at the doors of the Federal Capitol for admission, and were ignominiously rejected and spurned. It was not done because the applicants were disloyal, for Tennessee, governed by the saintly mon-ster, Brownlow, presented a batch of loyal who were excluded equally with the other representatives from the South. mson, of Arkansas, and Johnson Barbour, of Virginia, and others of the delegations Congress refused to examine their credentials or to investigate the loyalty f the applicants, but abdicated its power to the qualifications of its own mem bers, by passing a concurrent resolution that no member should be admitted from the South until a revolutionary cabal, styled the reconstruction committee, should report that the States were sufficiently loyal to entitle them to representation. When Tennessee, by means of fraud, violence and crime, elected a legislature which disfranchised thousands of whites, and a convention had enfranchised the blacks, and the State was handed over to negro rule, her Representatives and Senators admitted. The other States refused to place themselves under negro domination, and they were still rejected. This was made the

viduals of a State may be disloyal, but a State cannot he. Individuals may forfeit their rights under the Constitution and be liable to unishment, but a State cannot be stripped f its reserved rights as a corporation either the acts of its citizens or by the acts of Federal Government. In support of this ea I will read a resolution drawn up by Mr as the great good thing that attracted him to Wadsworth and adopted by a large Union the Radical party. It is in that they have meeting in the City of Maysville in which had the honor to participate:

That a State cannot secede: nor can it lose is quality and condition on an "conal and konored mem ber of this Union" by any rebellious act on the parte the people, nor can Congross degrade it to the cond-tion of a Territory or in any lawful manner recogniz-

Now the power was given to the Federal Congress to judge of the qualifications of its awn members. These qualifications are specisled in the Constitution, and Congress has no power to add to or subtract from them. I am one of those who hold however, that power was given to the Federal Congress to declare the punishment of treason and under that power Congress may be competent to pre-scribe disqualification for all Federal offices as one of the punishments of treason. But the Con stitution provides that trial for treason shall b by jury, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed. Before Congress can inflict punishnent for treason they must try by jury and not guilty. Then and not till then can the find guilty. Then and not till then can the way by which Congress can reach them. read from Mr. Wadsworth;

read from Mr. Wadsworth;

"There is no clearer proposition than that the only attest allowed for treason by the Constitution is a judicial statum, and that Congress has no power whatever to fix and apply punishment or ascertain guilt. Therefore the fourth section of the confiscation bill reported by the gentleman [Mr. Bingham] at the extra session is clearly unconstitutional; and the courts of the country will so declare, under it. It is a proposal that Congress shall exercise judicial powers; it ascertains guilt and deprives of property without the intervention of a court of justice. The language of the Constitution is clear—'Congress shall pass no bill of attainder.' That certainly includes all bills of pains and penalties. 'And no attaint of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, beyond the life of the offender. What attaint! A judicial attaint. Congress cannot attain at all, and forfeiture for treason only fullows a judicial attaint. A district attaint, and that for life. That clause was put in the Constitution in the light of the history of legislative attaints. We had the large and ample experience of the mother country on this subject. The enlightened went who framed the Constitution decided that whole course of judicial marder and judicial hotbery. It was advantable to those good men who leid that foundation of our liberty in the Federal Constitution."

secure to the States, was snatched from their grasp. The sacred right of trial by jury and of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, which the Federal Constitution secures to every citizen, was trampled to the earth. That whole people were placed under a grinding military despotism more ruthless and un-relenting than that under which unhappy Poland bows her noble face in the dust, or Ireland sullenly endures with the heel of

without a ready response. Shall those of our own race and blood--our fellow citizens in the South-cry out to us in vain? And shall Kentucky, of all the lands o'er which Heav-en's free sun flings its radiant smile, shall Kentucky plant her heel on the old bosom of Virginia, her mother,—where rest the bones of the ocean, the tomahawk and of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, and other knife of the savage, in order that they might we are told that these military satraps were George H. Thomas, Phil. Sheridan, John power of Great Britain, but that they might they may have conquered at Mission Ridge, abrogate at will their provincial charters, and the Wilderness and on many another stricken the Revolution was fought rather than subfield? Is it to be reduced to this, that the mit. In the formation of the Union all pow lingly give power, unregulated by law, over any portion of the American people. (Applause) All history is full of lessons to warn us against surrendering any part of our liberties in a momentary infatuation for some military hero. No nation ever yet did so, who regained the rights surrendered expenses the sacrifices made to obtain them. They have were worth fighting for. They certainly are now worth voting for. No single clause of the States or guaranteeing individual right, that this Radical Congress has not violated.

to, who regained the rights surrendered ex-cept through blood and tears. But how long was the South thus to be denied representation, the right of local self-government, the blessings of civil law and the impartial administration of justice through the courts? Not until they elected loyal men to office. Ah, no! They might have elected the most gallant men that ever wore the blue to all their offices, State and National, and still they would have been denied all Constiutional rights. It was to be continued until. the votes of the negroes themselves, negro suffrage should be irrevocably established, and a sufficient portion of the white population disfranchised to put the South under the complete domination of a brutal negro race. every negro was registered, his color being a sufficient guarantee for his loyalty. Of those who had the misfortune to be white all were disfranchised who were disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment-that is, all who ever any State or Federal office and subsequently went into the rebellion or gave aid o

omfort thereto. What portion of the Southern people were thus disqualified? Suppose you take Kentucky for an example. We have one hundred dominant political party in both branches of and fifteen counties, each county averages Congress submitted to the people of the ten precincts, every precinct two magistrates Southern States a proposition to amend the and one constable, in addition to clerks, etc. So that in Kentucky we have nearly five amendment abolishing slavery, thus recognize thousand men holding office every year, and thousand men holding office every year, and ing that they were competent to exercise the highest right which any State can exercise years, a sufficient number of the white people would be disfranchised in every So State, with the exception of Virginia and Texas, to give the black men the controlling majority. And in addition to those thus ex-cluded, many others were prevented from to be enti-led to representation in the Congress of the United States, to regulate their them to swear that they were not disfranown concerns, to the right of trial by jury, to chised, under penalty of trial by court martial if they were charged by any black rascal with swearing falsely. This placed in the ments the amendment to the Constitution hands of the blacks the power to elect men of their own color, to elect black legislators, is no now a part of the Constitution. And black governors, black sheriffs, &c., who at except it be found in that amendment, there is no part of the Constitution giving to the Congress the power to enact Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills. Unless those State Governments were legal the men who vothe result. Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, said that a little blood letting would improve the condition of the body politic, and Ben Wade, of Ohio, would rather have let the Union slide than give to the South any guarantee for her constitutional rights. By their for her constitutional rights. By their desire to render permanent their partition acts were legal the men who work possible punishment. While the reconstruction acts were legal the men who work possible punishments. While the reconstruction acts were legal the men who work possible punishments. While the reconstruction acts were legal the men who work possible punishments. While the reconstruction acts were legal the men who work possible punishments. While the reconstruction acts were legal the men who work possible punishments. While the reconstruction acts ordained that the form of the Constitution giving to the Southern States the worst possible punishments. While the reconstruction acts ordained that the form of the Constitution giving to the Southern States the worst possible punishments. While the reconstruction acts ordained that the form of the Constitution giving to the Southern States the worst possible punishments. While the reconstruction acts ordained that the form of the Constitution giving to the Southern States the worst possible punishments. While the reconstruction acts ordained that the possible punishments and Civil Rights bills. Unless those state Governments were legal the men who voluments are formed by the state of the Constitution giving to the Southern States the worst possible punishments. While the reconstruction acts ordained that the possible punishments are formed by the state of the Constitution giving to the Southern States the worst possible punishments. disfranchise all the white men in the South olence they adopted a Constitution to suit support negro suffrage forever. In Louisithey prohibited every man who had preached a sermon, sung a hymn, or offered a prayer for the Confederacy from voting, excluding every Catholic priest, every Presbyterian minster, or Methodist Class leader from voting or holding office in that State. But there is one mode by which they can be forgiven. These Radical gentlemen tell us that all this was done simply to reconstruct the South upon a loyal basis. Well, we have a great many Radicals in the State of Kencky who are guilty of the very clear inconsistency of being opposed to negro suffrage and still voting the Radical tleket. If they are indeed opposed to negro suffrage they could not vote in Louisiana, Virginia, Arkansas, and in some of the other Southern States without swearing to a lie. In those States they are compelled to swear to uphold the Consti tution and negro suffrage or be disfranchised. But suppose your brave boy in blue who went from Kentucky to follow the flag through all test of loyalty and not obedience to the Con- its vicissitudes to the close of the war, and stitution and the laws.

There is no such thing known to the Constitution as a disloyal State. There is no such thing contemplated there as bringing the power of the Federal Union to bear the power of the Federal Union to bear thing as proceeding in the South, those conspicuous and intelligible thing as proceeding in the South, those conspicuous and intelligible thing as proceeding in the South, those conspicuous and intelligible thing as proceeding in the South, those conspicuous and intelligible thing as proceeding in the South, those conspicuous and intelligible thing as proceeding in the Southern States. There on election day he finds himself disfranchised—is told to stand aside while a big buck negrous told to stand aside while a big buck negrous the case with the loyal men, the vilest rebels in the Southern States. There on election day he finds himself disfranchised—is told to stand aside while a big buck negrous the power of the Federal Union to bear the case with the loyal men, the vilest rebels in the Southern States. ing the Southern heart, in seducing the gal ing the unwilling by the ruthless conscription acts—such arch demagogues and doubly damned traitors as Joe Brown, of Georgia, can vote and hold office and even be received

vith open arms and be applauded in Itadical Conventions, if they will but "Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee That thrift may follow fawning." w to the Radical Baal, worship the ebony idol, and persecute the better and more pa-triotic men than themselves whom they led into error. Talk about putting red handed rebels in power, who is Chief Justice of Georgia, and how many thousand prominent rebels have had their disabilities removed because they have hetrayed those who trusted them and advocated negro suffrage? Now write it on the skies, if you will, and tell it to all who may isten, that the Democratic policy is one o he limbs of a brave and noble people-flesh of our flesh and hone of our bone not requir ing them to become base and vile, nor de manding that they shall abjure their honest convictions and become the tools of a party but simply asking that they shall comply with the Constitution of their country. [Applause.] A soldier like Wade Hampton of Lee, who has kent the parole given at his surrender, accepts the situation in good faith, but whom no promise of pardon or profit can seduce into an abandonment of his people or to engage in their persecution, is a thousand times more to be trusted than the base wretch who will forfeit every principle for his own aggrandizement. A generous policy would make the former a true friend. The latter can never be friend to anything, but will desert his bene factor the moment danger presses. The whole people execrate Joe Brown and justly curse

"Oh for a tongue to curse the slave Whose treason, like a deadly blight, Comes o'er the counsels of the brave And blasts them in their hour of might. His country's curse, his childrer's shame, Bereft of honor, peace, and fame, May he at last, with lips of flame, On a parched desert, thirsting die. And when from earth his spirit flies, Just Prophet, may the damned one dwell Full in the sight of Paradiss Beholding Heaven, yet feeling hell."

the Constitution. The flag floats in triumph. The integrity of the soil is secured by their blood. The Radicals are the only living ob stacles to the restoration of the Union, and they practically exclaim with their dead lead-er, "To Hell with the Constitution." If the ends for which the war was fought have not been fully realized theirs is the blame. We did not wage war, expend the best blood of the reland sullenly endures with the heel of britain planted on her chest.

The sufferings of the oppressed in other ands have never appealed to our sympathies

The Union soldiers of Kentucky will vote as they lought-for the men who seek the restor-ation of the Union-for Seymour and Blair. Our Anglo Saxon ancestors waged war with the British monarchs to secure the right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus As their ideas of liberty enlarged, they bro revolutionary sires,—known as Virginia no enjoy in this country the right of local self-longer, but as Military District No. 1? But government denied to them at home. It was ope and other brave men who lead our control their own local affairs in the local affairs in their own local affairs in the local affairs in rights of the citizen are to depend on the ers of a National character were given to the pleasure or caprice of any mere man, how- Federal Government—those of a local, muever illustrious? There is no man so perfect that he can be safely trusted with unlimited the States. To secure these rights to the power over his fellow creatures. Never, since the son of God assumed the form of man and died upon the cross, in order that those who rights from the people of the South for which believed in him might not perish, has there ever breathed the man to whom I would wil-Constitution securing political power to the States or guaranteeing individual right, that

> WHAT WILL BE DONE ABOUT IT. Mr. Wadsworth's fourth reason why we should vote the Radical ticket is his assertion that the plan of reconstruction has been ac-

omplished and cannot be undone. He asks

s what we intend to do about it, and then

olitely invites us to join in the revolution

and become participants in the crime. As well might the assassin who had murdered your sleeping wife and babes, with their precions blood still dripping from his dagger and the smell fresh upon his garments, say to those who had caught him in the act: make all this fuss. Those you love are already dead You cannot bring them back to life again. You would answer, yes! but I can try their villainous assassin and execute him. We arraign the Radical party as the assassins of the people's liberty, and the fact that the murder has been perpetrated will not be accepted as a palliation of its crimes. We refuse to trust the men who have done these things, lest they should proceed still further in despotism and infamy. The moment they they cease to go forward they must disinte-grate and lose power. For the sake of that ower they have already perpetrated so many reimes to reach, they must march onward.

They dare not stop. The revolution commenced must be followed up until it ends in complete despotism. Throw them out of office while yet it is time. Let them hold the reins of government four years longer and they will have placed their feet so fir our necks that we will never be able to shake off except by force. We want peace and eek their overthrow by the peaceful agencies of the ballot box. We love the Union, and therefore seek to remove a tyranny which will otherwise become so intolerable, that, in heir desperation the people will at last be driven to their local organizations for resistance, and thus our Union will perish. This done, All that it is necessary to do will be ce which crushes the aspirations Southern people, and remit the whole ques-tion back to the people of the States concerned. The carpet-bag governments estab lished by fraud and force, and upheld only by despotic violence, will crumble and perish of their own rottenness; no violence against gress is the judge of the qualifications and for participation in rebellion, in addition to those already disfranchised by the reconstruction acts themselves. How do they proceed to do this? In Arkansas by force and richness they do the selection returns of its own members. Elect a Democratic House of Representatives, and then let a contest arise between men elected under their old State constitutions and then let a contest arise between men and men elected under military usurpations, their own purposes, permitting no man to and the Democratic Congress will decide in favor of the former. Remove from the Suwhich now hangs over it, menacing its exist-ence in case it discharges its sworn duty under the law, and by the decisions of the high-est judicial tribunal in the world, the military reconstruction acts and the governmen founded upon them will be declared null and oid; and Horatio Seymonr, recording a solemn oath to support the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, will, in accordnce with that oath, execute the judgment of the Court.
No blood will be shed. Give us but a decis

ion of the people in favor of liberty and law and the carpet-baggers, like birds of passage, will of their covn option wing their flight back to the cold and dreary Northern regions which

gave birth to such miscreants. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

It is the custom of Radical orators not to refer to the Constitution, but to quote the Declaration of Independence as a pretext for the Declaration of Independence declara-"all men are born equal." I will not deny that this language includes all men, black as well as white. But the Declaration of Indenendence has nothing to do with the Consti ution. It was promulgated amid the convul-tions of revolution, and dealt in abstractions But when the fathers sought to establish government for themselves and their poster ity, which should endure for all coming time they dealt not in impracticable theories empty platitudes, or sublimated philosophies They established a system of governmen which might extend itself over a hemisphere or embrace the whole world in its beneficent influences. To the Federal Government were granted certain powers of national import, and it was limited to the exercise of these powers. It was strong enough to protect us from invasion abroad, from war between he States, or domestic insurrection with-n the States. To the States were re-erved complete power over their own lomestic affairs except as interdicted in the constitution. With the States thus possessed f all power over municipal and police affairs. with rapidly recurring popular elections, at which unfaithful public servants could be seld responsible for their acts and be remo ed, tyranny and misrule were impossible To preserve this system is the aim of the Democratic party; to destroy it, the par-pose of the Radicals. "Under which King,

My friend, Mr. Wadsworth, told the people of Indiana to vote the Radical ticket, in or der to build up Unionism in Kentucky. Why, it was the outrage upon public and private right of that party that gave to Unionism its fatal blow in this State. Radicalism repopularized the rebel leaders by justifying all the predictions by which they sought to seduce our people into the rebellion.

It impaired the just influence of Union men by scorning their remonstrances and giving their promises the lie. The Democratic party of Kentucky contains a large mainrity of the original Union element. In 1861 jority of the original Union element. In 1861 our Union vote reached nearly 100,000. In August the Democrats polled 115,010 and the Radicals 25,000. The Democratic vote was more than four times the number of all the

THE EFFECT OF RADICALISM IN KENTUCKY.

oldiers sent to the rebel army from the State. The Radical vote was a little over one-third the number of Union soldiers. The large majority of the Union soldiers in Kentucky vote the Democratic ticket. The

Fine for the guidance of Congress in the midst override the reserved right of the States to fage is essential to a republican form of Gov-

The outrages of Radicalism did not stop with a war on the States, and on the rights of the citizens in the South. It lifted its bloody hand against the Federal Government First upon the Excentive by stripping him of many constitutional functions—by depriving him of his just anthority as com mander-in-chief of the army and the navy.
Over his head they placed an insubordinate,
inferior military officer, whom they have
since nominated for the Presidency, and who is using the army in the Southern States to prevent the people from voting who have the right to do so, and to secure his own election y this violence. They made the military operior to the civil power. They partially bolished the Supreme Court by depriving it of its jurisdiction over questions arising under the Constitution with which that in strument invested it, thus preventing a judicial veto upon their own acts. They advo cated perjury and denounced the Chief Jus-tice and all honorable men of their own party who could not conscientiously join the parti san movement for the deposition of the President.

THE BADICAL CANDIDATES. Their candidate for the Presidency cried out or the first blood under the reconstruction ts, urging permission to execute military murder upon an American citizen. Their candidate for the Vice-Presidency insisted that the sentence of a military court, unknown to the laws, condemning citizens to death for alleged offenses committed in States in which there was no war, a proceeding since decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, should be executed. My heart refuses to trust such men. General Grant may be as his admirers claim, a great military man, but he knows nothing of civil affairs. His conception of the duties of a President is to obey the dictation of the worst men of his party. He attaches no value to the moral obligation imposed in the oath to obey the Constitution—the will of his party leaders being in his estimation the supremo law of the land. To do their bidding he would subvert the public liberties, and crush all opposition through the flesh, blood and bones of the people, with the same imperturbability as he marched his soldiers to die against the breastworks of Lee, or listened to the means, which issued from imposed in the oath to obey the Constitution or listened to the moans which issued from the prison pens of Andersonville. My heart will not go out to him.

"How like a mountain devil in the heart Rules this unreined ambition. Let it once But play the monarch, and its haughty bro thows with a beauty that bewilders thought And unthrones peace forever. Putting on The very pomp of Lucifer, it turns

We demand our old Government back again the Farmer Republic. also want peace—but not the peace enforced forever on an unwilling people at the point of the bayonet. Not the peace which is to be maintained by the suppression of freedom of discussion and the muzzling of the press. We want no such false and deceptive on have done these coceed still further. The moment they they must disjute, they must disjute, only be had by winning the love of the peo-ple for the Government. The Itadical party can not give us this peace. Its policy is that of hate, its measures those of misrule. us restore the Union, under the principles of the Constitution—a Union of equal States-beloved by all its people, hated by none, rev erenced for its justice and its mercy. God send the day when we may have this Union back again, and when our flag shall be the symbol of liberty, protecting its people in every quarter of the globe—the emblem of oppression, martial law and the torture not even to Georgia or South Carolina. Young gentlemen, renew your vows of fidelity to the Constitution. Rally to the defense of the right of self-government inherent in the people. With these as your watch-words go fo ance, and thus our Union will perish. This is its great—its only danger. I do not admit the idea that these infamies cannot be un-Democratic banner, which so oft has braved o elect a Democratic President and House of the battle and the breeze, and with brave epresentatives, withdraw the military men- hearts and unfaltering steps march on once more to victory.

#### WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

THOMAS M. GREEN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOCRI.

FOR CONGRESS.

Hon. JOHN M. RICE,

OF LAWRENCE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION In another column we publish the proceedings of the District Convention as kindly furnished to us by Mr. WELCH. one of the Secretaries. It will be seen that quite a number of candidates were betheir crimes. Whenever you tell them that the question of suffrage is one that the Constitution leaves to the States, they reply that given can convey to the mind of the reader any conception of the deep interest manifested in the countenances, voices and actions of different candidates and their espective friends. A good deal of amusing by-play was carried on : and the deportment of a respectable citizen of Mason who was called to the chair while Mr. WEIS was before the Convention as a can-

didate, put those assembled in an uproar

ious good humor.

JOHN M. RICE, of Lawrence county, was nominated on the 6th ballot, having lead all others from the first. This result was anticipated by those who correctly nader stood the drift of public sentiment and the temper of the delegates, even though the uninitiated were a little surprised. Mr. RICE is between thirty-five and forty years of age, of good personal appearance, frank and courteous bearing, and will create a good impression among the people whereever he may go. He is a man of talent, and the people of the mountains, of which he is a native, regard him with feelings of pride. He is a son of Hon. JAMES M RICE, of Boyd county, a name well known and highly respected among Kentucky Democrats. Mr. RICE is now the candidate for Elector in the Ninth District as well as a candidate for Congress. But as his term will not commence until after the inauguration of the President to be elected in November, the positions will not conflict. The place of an Elector is generally an expensive and unprofitable one, and it is perhaps fortunate that the duties can be discharged by our candidate for Congress Mr. RICE is also the Representative in the Kentucky Legislature from Royd and Lawrence counties, which position we presume he will resign, though it is not necessary for him to do so earlier than the 4th of March, 1869.

For ourself we are very well satisfied men most active in saving Kentucky in with the candidate and will give to at a 1861 vote that ticket. In that year, far as hearty support. While there were many sake for to maintain the Union and uphold the false on receive for the establishment of negro sake for to maintain the Union and uphold the false on receive for mental that whole course of judicial nursees and judicial

The Piftieth Anniversary of Confidence Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons .-Friday, September 18th, was the day set apart for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Confidence Lodge. Owing to the unsettled condition of the weather for some time past, many were apprehensive that the day would not prove suitable for the occasion, but the dawning of the 18th dispelled all such fears. The great light rose bright and beautiful, giving a brightness and beauty anusual to the season, the royal arch of Heaven spanned the earth in glory, its azure undimmed by cloud or mist. In fact, if the whole year had been picked, a better or brighter day could not have been selected. All nature seemed to conspire to give the brethren of the mystic tie an anniversary day worthy of the craft and the occasion. At an early hour the brethren commenced to assemble at the Lodge room, and around the Courthouse. Delegations were present from the Lodges of Ripley and Manchester, Ohio, and from several of the sister Lodges in Mason and adjoining counties, all dressed in regalia appropriate to their degrees. The procession, which was large and impressive beyond the most sanguine expectations, was formed about 10 A. M., led by the Mayaville ailver cornet band. Fred Weedon, the emphatically high sheriff of Mason county, being grand marshal, assisted by Maj. Harris, deputy marshal. The order of the procession was as follows: First came our worthy and venerable tyler with drawn sword, then stewards with white rods, next entered apprentice Masons, then fellow-crafts, and next Master Masons, then came Maysville Chapter No. 9, after which the officers of Confidence Lodge No. 52, and last the orator of the day, most worshipful Elisha S. Fitch, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, attended by the Sir Knights of Maysville Commandery, No. 10, and a delegation of the Ripley Commandery as an escort, clothed in the beautiful and appropriate uniform of the order, and under the immediate command of Sir Knight, Wm. Hunt, as captain-general. The rear of the procession was brought up by a buggy, in which sat John Morton, clothed with the collar of a royal century ago signed the petition for the formation of Confidence Lodge.

The procession marched from the Court Charles B. Pearce. Here they entered the follows: yard, and passed to the sound of solemn mu- Whitake sic around the house with uncovered heads, as a testimony of respect to the late honored and beloved brother of the order, Christian Shultz, deceased, who formerly resided, died in, and was buried by the craft, from the house now owned by Mr. Pearce. Then up Second to Limestone, up Limestone to Third, up Third to Bridge, and countermarching on Third, with the usual salute, marched down Third to the Court-house, where they opened file and reversed order, inward march, the brethren filed into the Court House, in which were assembled quite a number of our citizone, both ladies and gentlemen, to hear the Grand Master Fitch. The speech well became the occasion and added a new leaf to the already well worn laurels of Brother Fitch. But we will not attempt to describe or report it, as it will, we understand, soon be published, when all can have the the stand were hung the time-honored charby Major James Byers.

Lodge, whose fiftieth anniversary was then cel-Strother B. Nicholson, who together with Hon. James Saffin, of Cincinnati, were initiated in March, 1823, and who is the present Tyler of Confidence Lodge.

the beautiful grove of John R. Key, near the are invited. city, where a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen awaited their coming, and had spread a sumptuous pic-nic dinner to refresh to spare and all being delighted at the magnificent success of the anniversary dinner.

After dinner, the time was spent in social conversation and strolling through the grove, for an hour, when all were gathered to the stand to listen to some beautiful and appropriate airs from the excellent silver cornet band, after which short speeches were made by Bro. Fitch and Rev. Sir Knight Parry, marched back to the Court House, where it was dismissed. Thus passed a day long to be remembered with pleasure by the participants, and an epoch in the Masonic history

of Mayoville. Thus was fullfilled the hope expressed fifty organization of Free-Masonery, so grand in hope no permanent injury may result. its antiquity of origin, purity of purpose; number of adherents and universality of Rev. J. E. Spilman, while walking upon ance, surviving the stormy convulsions of so many thousands of years, as though gifted with an invaluerable life, will still stand erect rious. none, judging by its past, can doubt. And may Confidence Lodge No. 59, ever keep sinuates that we have become a free user of bright the records of the order, and in her liquor. Well! we drink none but the John membership display the benefits of its M. Duke &Co., whisky, and we advise our holy tenets. May her faithful brethren contenporary to try it. It might not make live to celebrate many reunion anniver him more decent, but it would stimulate his saries, and her children when their time brain into a little more sprightliness. for departure is at hand, and they are called off from the toils in the quarries below, be but translated to that great temple on high, not made with human hands, where presides the Grand Architect of the Universe, to Major Bart W. Jenkins, of Louisville, his at whose right hand is fullness at jay and in celebrated black mare, for the handsome whose presence are blessings for evermore,

Mr. M. J. Chase, sr., of the firm of Chase, fort Yeoman. serious accident by his horse running off and 185 acres, lying on the Frankfort and Georgedragging him some distance, dislocating his collar bone, breaking his shoulder, and bruis John Blackhurn, of Scott county, at \$85 per ing him up badly. We learn that he is able to acre, cash.-Ibid. be out and partly attend to business. This is | LAND SOLD. Thos. N. Lindsay, of this good nevs. Mr. Chase had been among as county, sold to the highest hidder, on Monday, but a short time, but has already made his 34st ult., fifty-one acres of land, lying on mark as a man of character, onergy and en- Stoner Creek, to Austin B. Willin, at \$59 50 resprise. He could be illy spored per agre. - Clark Dem,

The well gutille Convention. Executive Committee, assembled in Conven- and prices have depreciated from \$15 to \$20 tion, in the Court House in Owingsville, on per head. One pair of five-year old broke the 16th instant, to nominate a candidate for mules sold for \$340; one pair, do., two year Congress. The meeting was called to order old, for \$232; a number of lots of mules tried, by Hiram T. Pearce of Mason, who nominate but taken down, sellers not obtaining prices ed D. K. Weis, of Fleming, as Chairman. The asked. No. 1 suckling mules, \$65; second Hon. Thomas Turner, of Montgomery, then put rate do., \$45 to \$50. Fewer cattle on the in nomination A. T. Cox, of the Flemings- market than there has been for several months. burg Democrat, L. A. Welsh, of the Mayaville Eight cows, with young calves, ranged from Bulletin, William T. Hanly, of the Kentucky \$65 to \$80; one cow and three calves, \$127. Sentinel and F. R. French, of the Big Sandy Good horses rather in demand; eight to ten Herald, Secretaries, which nominations were sold from \$60 to \$140, according to quality; confirmed by the Honse. On motion of W. one buggy, on thirty days' credit, \$200; 80 W. Baldwin, Col. Abram Bledsoe, of Mason, lbs. Virginia smoking tobacco, in pound and James R. Botts, of Carter, were elected boxes, at 50 cents per pound. A very large Vice Presidents. Upon motion a committee crowd was in attendance. Money tight, and on credentials and representations were ap- stock sold had to be on a credit of from thirty pointed, who confirmed the credentials of the to sixty and ninety days, -Paris Citizen. delegates, and reported the counties entitled to the following representations:

Lewis Magoffin Magoffin Montgomery Morgan Pike Powell Rowan The report of the committee being received and adopted, a motion was made and almost unanimonaly voted down, requiring two thirds of the delegates present to make a nomination.

Nominations then being in order, nomina tions were made and balloting commenced. On the first ballot the following gentlemen per acre. - Kentucky Register. were before the Convention, and the following votes The second ballot resulted as follows:

At the close of the second ballot, the names of Young, Hazelrigg and Reid were withdrawn, and Judge Whitaker, of Mason, Thos. M. Green of Mason, and Hon, Thomas Turner, of Montgomery, were put in nomination. Mr. Green begged that his name be withdrawn, but his friends would not withdraw it. | per head. The third ballot was as following :

On the fourth ballot the name of Green was arch Mason, this venerable brother being the with drawn, and that of Judge D. K. Weis, of only survivor of those who more than half a Fleming, put in nomination. Fourth ballot :

House down Third street to Wall, down Wall | On the fifth ballot the name of Col. Turner to Second, to the present residence of Mr. was dropped. The balloting continued as

> On the sixth ballot the name of Judge Weis was dropped, and the balloting was as fol-

It requiring but fifty-nine votes to nominate, the Hon. John M. Rice, having received sixty-six votes, on the sixth ballot. was declared the nominee. It was then moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was caried. and Mr. Rice was declared to be the unanimous choice of the Ninth District. After a few appropriate speeches the meeting adjourned.

A. T. Cox, I. A. WELCH, WILL T. HANLEY, Secretaries.

The reporter for the Louisville Journal be published, when all can have the benefit of reading it in full. Back of errs in saying that Mr. Green, in asking in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Howard Association, Box P., Philadelphia that his name be withdrawn from before Pa. ter of Confidence Lodge and an excellent the Owingsville Convention, expressed a ter of Confidence Lodge and an excellent portrait of the lamented Col. Joseph Daviess, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, who was not appropriate for Mr. Green to expressed a pressure of the Throat, or any Palmonary or Kidney Complaint, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, who was not appropriate for Mr. Green to express any pressure as between the candidate of the Compound when troubled with Weak Lungs. Affections of the Throat, or any Palmonary or Kidney Compound when troubled with Weak Lungs. Affections of the Throat, or any Palmonary or Kidney Compound when troubled with Weak Lungs. Affections of the Throat, or any Palmonary or Kidney Compound when troubled with Weak Lungs. Affections of the Throat, or any Palmonary or Kidney Compound when troubled with Weak Lungs. Affections of the Throat, or any Palmonary or Kidney Compound when troubled with Weak Lungs. Affections of the Throat, or any Palmonary or Kidney Compound when troubled with Weak Lungs. Affections of the Throat, or any Palmonary or Kidney Compound when troubled with Weak Lungs. Affections of the Throat, or any Palmonary or Kidney Compound when the Compound whe an hono ed Mason, and once Grand Master of press any preference as between the candi-Kentucky. This valuable picture is the prop- didates, and he did not do so. But after erty of Confidence Lodge, and was presented the result of the ballotting had been announced, Mr. GREEN declared that when-Our venerable brother John Morton, occu- ever the political situation was such that pied a seat upon the stand, and the occasion Mr. Young would be admitted to his seat vas one of the deepest interest to him, as the if elected, then the race for Congress in only one now living who had witnessed, on this District must be conceded to him. September 18th, 1818, the organization of the Although some of Mr. GREEN'S friends voted for himself notwithstanding his withchrated. The next oldest brother present, was drawal, others, at his personal importunity, cast their votes for other candidates.

Lecture. -Our readers are again reminded that the Rev. C. B. Parsons, D. D., will After the oration the procession was again preach in M. E. Church in this city, on Sabformed, and in regular order proceeded to bath, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The public

The Doctor will deliver his very popular lecture, on Popular Amusements, on Monday evening. September 28, at 7 P. M., in the them after their tiresome march. Never same church, Dr. Parsons is one of the most before we such a profusion of food of such | popular and eloquent pulpit orators of the excellent quality, to which the brethren did west. The subject of his lecture is an interample justice. There was enough for all, and esting one. It has been listened to by thousands with pleasure and profit, in different cities. We anticipate an intellectual treat. Tickets of admission 50 cents.

Accident.-We regret to learn that Joseph Ross, son of Jessie Ross, living about two IN THE DISTRICT OF THE UNITED STATES. miles from town, was killed by lightning on Saterday evening, about 5 or 6 o'clook.

He was in the stable adjoining the Barn, near the door, and when found was still breath, after which the procession was reformed, and | ing, but died before he could be carried to the house. He was about ten years old.

Another Accident .- About a week ago Howell, the bright little son of H. C. Barkley, concluded that the quickest way down stairs was to slide the bannisters. He tried it-and years ago, by our Grand Lodge in chartering was found on his back in the hall, stunned, Confidence Lodge, that she might live to cele-brate her fiftieth anniversary. That the We are glad to see that he is out again—and

Boys Be Careful .- Willie Spilman, son of presence, and wielding such a powerful and stilts, last Saturday morning, fell and cut his pervading though silent and invisible influwere entertained that it might lame him permanently, but we hope it may not prove se-

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

Mr. J. W. Bardin, of Versailles, has sold sum of \$1,400. Vintors to the Woodward

Count Dar .- Col. John N. Caldwell reports The Democracy of the Ninth District, in that there were more mules on hand on Court sponse to the call of the Chairman of the day than there has been for several months,

DURHAM STOCK SOLD .- During the fair, John M. Berry sold to Henry Williams, of Cynthiana, Flora 4th and her bull calf for \$550. Jesse H. Talbutt sold a twelve months old calf to Wm. Warfield, of Fayette, at \$220. John Cunningham sold a heifer to Samuel Hensley, of Missouri, for \$175. Mr. Hensley also bought of Mr. Anderson, of Boyle, a bull for \$500 - Thid

SALE OF LAND, -Mr. I. F. Calk, bought a few days ago, forty acres of land belonging to Mrs. Belle Jameson, lying about 11 miles from town, on the Lulbegrub road, at \$117 50

LAND AND STOCK SALE -- Mr. W. W. Talbott. as commissioner of Benjamin Prather, dec'd sold, on Tuesday last, the farm of the decedent, containing 202 acres, to Benjamin Prather, jr., Reuben Prather, and Col. Hamilton. \$65 per acre in three payments. The stock and personal effects sold at fair prices .- Carliste Mercury.

SALE OF BLOOD STOCK .- Mr. Chas. Littlefield, of New Jersey, bought, on the 17th inst., from John Harper, ch. g. Low Down; from Jas. A. Grinstead, b. f. Noran Kista, b. f. The Fatheringay, and b. m. Vinnie Ream, and from B. G. Thomas, bl. c. Raven, at \$500

Mr. Jno. (Dick) Jackson, bought yesterday from Capt. Beard, a yearling filly by Light ning, dam the dam of Jessamine Porter by Yorkshire, for \$500 .- Lexington Observer and Reporter.

MARRIED. BECKETT-WALLINGFORD-On Thursday, September 17th, 1868, at the residence of Mis. Beckett, by J. R. Hulett, Mr. John W. Beckett, of Fleming, Miss Mary L. Wallingford of Mason nty, Ky.

> Mayave | Markets. COBLECTED WREELY BY H. GRAY & CO.

COPPER-Common to choice 23% to 27c. SUGAR-N. O., 15%@16; P. R., 13%@15%; Dema., 14%@ 16%; Stoft Refined, 16@17%; Hard Refined, 18@ 18%.

MOLASSES—N. O., \$10; % bbl. \$1 10; P. R., 75@85.
FLOUR—We quote at \$9 00@12 52.
WHEAT—White (No. 1,) \$2 00; No. 1 Red, \$2 25.
GRAIN—Rye, \$1 25; Oats, 45c; Corn, 70;
Barley, \$2 30
WHISKY—\$1 20@2 00.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 18½@20c. Bacon, from 16 to 23.

. Mackerel.—Bbl. No. 1, \$23 00; do. No. 2, \$21 50; bbl. No. 1, \$125; do. No. 2, \$11 50; ½ bbl. No. 1, 5 50; do. No. 2, ½ bbl. \$5 50. White Fish, \$9 50. Faathers—70@75c. SERD-Clover, \$6% to \$7 00 Flax, \$2 00@2 25; Imothy, \$3 50

Timothy, \$3 50
Tallow—per ib. 9 to 10c.
Canulas—Tallow, 15@17; Star, boxes, 28%c.
Sona—American, 7%; English, 8%;
Woodenware—actets, \$2 75; Tubs, nest three,
\$3 75; nest eight, \$6 6; Washboard, \$3 00.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GUIDE TO MARRIAGE.—Young Men's Guide to happy marriage and conjugal felicity. The humane views of benevolent physicians, on the errors and abuses incident to youth and early manhood, sent in scaled letter suvelopes, free of charge. Address se22twaw3m

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS 'TIS FOLLY TO BE WHERE IONORANCE IS BLISS TIS FOLLY TO BE WISE, "but there is no blissful smotion in having a bad humor in the blood, and no remedy at hand. Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor is the standard for these postilential dieases. Sold by J. J. WOOD & Brother.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TURNPIKE BUILD-ERS.—The grading and meadamizing of four miles of the Concord and Tollesboro Turnpike Road, commencing at the town of Concord, will be publicly let to the lowest and beat bidder on TUES-DAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1898. The directors retain the right to reject all bids not satisfactory. Per-sons wishing to take contracts on said road, will be shown the route and engineers report by calling on the President at Concord. Sale to commence in the town of Concord at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN LOVEL, President.

R. B. LOVEL, Secretary, Concord, Ky., Sept. 22, w3w BOYD CIRCUIT COURT.

Commissioners Notice. Wm. M. Patton.

Wm. M. Patten.

By order of the court in the above action, the undersigned is directed to ascertain and report the debts due by William Wurts, and secured by mortgage to Hamilton Gray and others, dated in 1860. I will receive proof of the debts, at the office of the Kentucky Iron, Goal Manufacturing Company, in Ashland, Ky., on the 18th to 22nd of September, 1866.

C. M. WILSON.

NOTICE.

INBANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Nelson Plummer, petition for final discharge, filed on the 10th day of September 1808. By order of the Court, the creditors of Nelson Plummer, Bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me at my office, No. 323 Scott Street, Oovington, Ky., on the 3rd day of October, 1888, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the Bankrupt noresnid should not be discharged from his debts. JNO. W. FINNELL, Register.
Jno. T. Levis, Assignee. selfw3w

KENO.

A full assortment of all kinds, Hart & Co., 55

Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. FARO CHECKS.

\$70 will buy a set of 600. Hart & Co., 55 Dear-

born Street, Chicago, Illinois. MARKED CARDS. Over 60 different kinds. Hart & Co., 55 Dear-born Street, Chicago, Illinois.

DICE CLOTHS. All styles and prices. Hart & Co., 55 Dear-born Street, Chicago, Illinois. SEND FOR OUR DESCRIPTIVE LIST

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We are now receiving from Missouri and Illinois ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF CHOICE SEED WHEAT, comprising three varieties, vis: The May, Gennessee and Southern Illinois White. For sale by Mayaville, Ky; Sept. 18th, twawim

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Wanted-Ladies and Gentlemen in every town and city in the United States, to act as Agents for

AUSTIN & CO'S GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE. We are now selling a great variety of rich and val-sable goods, consisting of Dry Goods, field and Sil-ver Watches, Carpets, Furniture, Silver-plated Ware Cutlery, Fine Jewelry, Sewing Machines, &c., comrising nothing but useful articles wanted in every mily, for ONE DOLLAR EACH, which cannot amily, for ONE DOLLAR EACH, which cannot be purchased in any relatifistore for twice that another house in the Trade. Bend for descriptive beats in Clubs of Ten for 91, thirty for 85, fifty for 85,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING AT THE MAYSVILLE BAGLE OFFICE. New Advertisements.

FRENCH MEDICAL OFFICE.

Dr. A. ANDRE, Of the faculty of medicine of Paris; formerly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris; Surgeon Major of the eastern army, (Crimea;) Member of the Colege of Physicians and Surgeons of lower Canada; regimental surgeon of the first class, received by a board of medical examiners of the State of Illinois, September 6, 1881; Surgeon of the U.S.A.

MEDAL OF HONOR

of the Emperor of the French, for the Cholera epi-demic of 1854, &c., &c. Fifteen years of continual study in the first schools of Europe, and large experience in the treatment of All classes of diseases of the Genno-Urinary Or-gans in both sexes, including

Private Diseases.

which are more complicated than patients suppose, and require an extensive professional education, and more competency in their treatment than those QUASI healing them can obtain.

Every operation connected with the surgery of these organs will be performed with precision, such Extraction of the Stones from the Bladder, Ex-tirpation of the different Tumors of the Womb, of Polypus, Operations of the Varricocel, Congenital Phymous, Hspospadias, Fistula, Strict-ures, Ovariotomy, &c.,

The Diseases Peculiar to Women are treated by Dr. Andre by a plan unknown in America, termed Dermic method. Thirty years of success have been obtained by the different Physi-cians in Europe who have practiced it.

Consultations
by letter or otherwise strictly confidential.
All letters requiring an answer,
must contain one postage stamp.
In rigent cases enclose 85 with full
particulars, and medicine will be forwarded with
directions.

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The Cure Speedy and Sure Office, and Eim, CINCINNATI, OHIO. OFICE HOURS-AT ANY TIME. P. O. Drawer 119.

School Advertisements.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION

FOR THE Education of the Deaf and Dumb

AT DANVILLE.

The next session of this institution will commence October 1. The astitution is open to all the Deaf Mutes in the State between the ages of ten and thirty years. The sooner they are brought sker ten the better. In cases of ind ney, clothing will be furnished if necessary; but general parents are required to furnish clothing. Applicants for admission must be of sound mine, of good character, and in good health, and free from any contagiaus disease.

For further particulars, address
J. A. JAOCBS, Principal,
Danville, Ky.,

MAYSVILLE

SEMINARY.

The thirty-fourth year of this institution will

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1968. The Principal, in token of the sincerity of his purpose to maintain the previous high character of the Seminary, has secured the services of the Hon. WM. H. SAVA(1E, who will devote his entire time TERMS \$50 per annual session. No deduction H. R. BLAISDELL

MAYSLICK ACADEMY. My school at Mayslick, Kentucky, opens SEPTEMBER 16th, 1968,

and will continue forty weeks. Terms as heretofore, and very moderate. See Circular. aug13w7w H. TURNER, Safety fire Jacket.

SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR BURGESS, PEARCE & CO.

J. B. HARRIS

Safety Fire Jacket CAR HEATER AND MODERATOR,

For Smoking and Hot Air Flues. dispensing with the use of stoven and fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temporature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the facket may be attached. Having obtained of the United States letters patent for a Safety Jacket, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become averheated, and is warranted to give satisfacsion where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars; &c., wherever pipes, as conductors, are made dangerous by being overheated, and security desired, I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention: also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.

Office at the "Ne Plus Ultra Paint Works," corner Morris street and the Alleghony Valley Rall-road, Ninth Ward, Pittsburg, Pa. july 22wly

Soddlerp. anlaul SADDLERY.

An excellent and large stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES COLLARS, WHIPS, WINTER AND SUMMER HORSE COVERS, CUR-RY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES, HARNESS, AND TRACES,

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CASH!!

OR TO PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMERS. The best material and the most expert workmen employed.

Orders of all kinds promptly attended to, and repairing done with neatness and despatch. Call on Market st., East side, Maysville, Ky.

Law Cards. . ....

S. BANKRUPT LAW. S. BANKRULT LAW.

All persons desirous of taking the benefit of the above named law, are informed that we are now prepared, with all necessary forms &c., to file applications and petitions before the Register, and in the U. S. District Courts, and to prosecute all classes of actions under said law.

All Business Promptly Attended to.

TAYLOR & GILL.

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Maysville, Ky. WADSWORTH & LEE,

W H. WADSWORTH. JAMES A. LEE Jr ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MATSVILLE, - - - - ERNTUCKY,

Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties.

Frompt attention given to the collection of all HENRY T. STANTON, Attorney at Law,

EXAMINER FOR MASON COUNTY. OFFICE-No. 10, Court Street, Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Mason and adjoining counties. Collections made with promptness and moderate charges. [In all home and foreign cases, notice may the given to take depositions at his office.]

H. SAYAGE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Will practice n the Courts of Mason and adjoint counties. Will also attend to cases of Bankrup n the U.S. District Court. Din Goods.

FIRST

-08-CHILTA, GLARK

THE SEASON.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN SAVING TO OUR FRIENDS AND CONSUMERS OF

Dry Goods Generally, that we are now in receipts of our fall supply of

NWE GOODS:

All of which have been selected with great care from The Best Stocks of Goods

UNDERSELL

-IX-NEW YORK

In addition to our regular stock, and regular makes o

orsets and Rid Gloves,

WE HAVE A

"JOB LOT"

GREAT BARGAINS!

of each which we propose to sell at

KID GLOVES. Only one dollar per pair, Woven French Corsets,

WHALE BONE STAYS, Only one dollar per pair. CALL EARLY

AS WE DO NOT EXPECT TO HAVE ANY -MORE AT THE

SAME PRICE!

OUR STOCK OF BLACK and COLORED

ATPACCA

IS LARGE, AND COMPLETE, EMBRACING ALL THE CHOICE SHADES

COLORED GOODS. D. D. DUTY & CO. Mayaville, Ky., September 1, 1868.

M. R. BURGESS, C. B. PEARCE

WHOLESALE DEALERS

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DRY GOODS. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ARE CONSTANTLY RE-

CEIVING NEW GOODS, AND KEEP ALWAYS ASSORTED STOCK WHICH THEY OF FER TO MER-CHANTS ON FA-

VORABLE TERMS feb2iwly. CHARLES H. WOLFF & CO. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS. S. E. Corner of Pearl and Ruce Sts., CINCINNATI, O., Would call the attention of Cash Buyers to their cheap stock of Dry Goods. Apriw6m

GEORGE COX & SON, GRORGH COX.] DEALERS IN [W. H. COX.

> FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Carpeting, Oilcloths, Mattings

Housekeeping Goods Generally, mriitwaw, Become street, Mayaville, Ry Academn of Disitation.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION. MAYSVILLE KV.

This Academy, which was founded by Staters from St. Louis, is located on the bank of the Ohio. The situation is healthy, and possesses every advantage that could be desired; while the attensive grounds sitached to the Academy, aford ample space for exercise in the open air. The academic year commences on the lat of September, and ends

Board and Tuiton, including washing, mending, bed and bedding, \$20 per annum.
Music, Drawing, Painting, and Languages form extra charge. Danding is taught by Professor Pinquely, of Cincinnati, Obio.

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers. THE GREAT DECLINE

MONEY SCARCE

CLOTHING ABUNDANT.

W. B. KAHN & Co.

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CLOTHIERS,

No. 37, Second street, (ADJOINING CHINA PALACE,)

The great reduction in prices of all kinds of cloth ng and furnishing goods, makes it to every man's interest to buy, and buy NOW!

The decline in many kinds of cloths, cassimores and other goods for gentleman's wear, is said to have been greater than in any other article, and

W. B. KAHN & CO.

propose to keep always square with the market A LITTLE BELOW. THEY MANUFACTURE

CLOTHING!

ALL THEIR OWN

and upon as large a scale as any western house. They use the best material, employ the best hands, and always try to give the best bargains. Their stock is now '

UNSUUALLY LARGE N EVERY BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS and they are determined to sell largely regardless of

ALL COMPETITORS. WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR CELEBRATED

STAR SHIRT!

THE BEST MADE AND THE BEST FITTING SHIRT KNOWN TO THE TRADE. OUR STOCK OF COLLARS.

s large and cheaper than any west of the mountains All kinds of underclothing, DRAWERS,

UNDERSHIRTS.

LINEN AND PAPER

SOCKS, SUSPENDERS. NECK TIES. &c., &c., &c.,

at astonishing low rates—the very latest styles and the very BEST TERMS. CALL AND SEE US ANYHOW. W. B. KAHN CO.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS! JERRY F. YOUNG. LOUIS STINE. MERCHANT TAILORS

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHERS, No. 43 East Second street [One door west of White & Hunt's Cigar Store.]

MAYSVILLE, KY., Respectfully inform the public that they have just received a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising everything pertaining to a gentleman's outfit, which they are prepared to dispose of at the lowest rate for cash. They solicit a call from their friends, and pledge their best efforts to give satisfaction.

sel@watwly

Jewelra &c. CHEAP

WATCHES & JEWELRY

R. ALBERT. S. D. LULESTON. ALBERT & LILLESTON,

WATCHMAKERS

JEWELLERS

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY. Beg leave to inform their friends and the public at large, that they have just opened an entirely new, large and beautiful stock of

No. 35, Second Streeet, (China Palace)

American, English and Geneva GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry of every description and Clocks of the best WILL DEFY ALL

COMPETITION!

making greenbucks as good as gold. All goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED. Watches and Jewelry repaired by the best of work-men in the West, and full SATISFACTION GUARANTEED -OR-No Charge.

WE COME TO STAY! We Stay to do the Business. ALBERT & LILLESTON. Marble Dorks

MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS. H. GILMORE Market street. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY. Orders from the country solicited. Persons desiring work, by communicating the same, will be promptly waited upon.

IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART. DOR FANCY JOB PRINTING

TOB PRINTING

Dry Goods, &c NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

NEW OPENING

New Spring Goods,

NEW PRICES.

NEW BARGAINS!

-AT THE-Cheap Dry Goods Store.

MULLINS & HUNT

Are now receiving

Lenos, Púques, Percales, Grenadines, Launs, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Laces, Linens, Em-broideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Cambrics, Jocmets, Nainsooks, Brilliants, Swisse Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Handker chiefs, Shawls, Gymps, Trimmings, Fringes, Lustres, Alpacas, Pop-lins, Robes de Voyage, and

Many other New Dress Materials

THE DEPARTMENTS FOR

Are admirably assorted with

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

Cassimeres,
Cloths, Tweeds,
Cottonades, Linen Drills,
Esteks, Drap d' Ete, Replenants,
Doeskins, Shirts, Drawers, Hats, Collars,
uspenders, and all Goods adapted to a gen
tleman's complete outfil.

-IN THE-House Furnishing Department

We had a large line of Towels and Towelings Doylies, Napkins, Table Covers, Damasks, and

OIL CLOTHS,

CARPETS: CARPETS!

Hemp Carpets, Rag Carpets, Cloth List Carpets, Durch Wool Carpets, Venetian Carpets, Cotton Warp Carpets, Wool and Worsted Carpets, all-wool Carpets, in fine, medium, superfine and extra fine I wo-ply, English Kilderminster Carpets, and Hantford Imperial Three-ply.

A general stock of New Goods now opening, and MULLINS & HUNT,

Second St., Maysville, Ky.

May 21st, 1868.-ju3w Coal Merchants &c.

A TTENTION!

Reduced Shipping Rates.

CHEAP COAL The undersigned notify shippers of tobacco that hey have greatly reduced the price of

AND OTHER

SHIPPING TOBACCO

PRODUCE, STORAGE AT THE

MOST REASONABLE RATES.

WE HAVE ALSO REDUCED THE PRICE OF COAL which we will sell at 12 cents in the yard or at 25 cents delivered in the city. Parties desiring to make shipments or to purchase coal, will find it to their advantage to deal with POGUE, DUKE & CO.

apr3ow&twtf

COME TO STAY!

Thompson & Co.,

HAVE OPENED A NEW

COALYARD

at the lower grade, where they will keep constantly on hand a large amount of Bituminous Coal.

Orders left at C. L. STANTON'S Book store will

Carriages. MARRIAGE MANUFACTORY! Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the BIERBOWER & ALLEN, I will continue the business at the

OLD STAND, Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and by sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE, And at Reasonable Prices. R. C. BIERBOWER,

STYLISH EQUIPAGES! CARRIAGES.

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND PINISE AND ATLOWEST BATES.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST TERMS

ALLEN & BURROU ad st., between Sutten and Wall,

NEWS ITEMS

The polls have closed, after the hardest political battle ever fought in Maine. The vote has been immense, exceeding the largest ever before cast. The indications from a few scattering towns are that the Republicans will

kave upward of 22,000 majority.
The city of Augusta, which was the scene of the hardest fight, and which was almost given up by the Republicans this morning, has given upward of 200 majority for Chamberlain. This is a gain on last year, and a much more decided one on the vote of last spring, when a Democratic Mayor was chosen by fifty-five

Elsewhere we have made tremendous gains. Lewiston gave 700 majority, a gain of 200, and other places in proportion. We shall probably have every county, and can safely promise Grant 30,000 majority in November.

WEST POINT, since its first establishment on March 16, 1802, had admitted 4,800 cadets, of whom 2,218 were graduated. The total appropriations for the Academy for the period of sixty-six years have amounted to \$8,552,239.

A gelantionous mass is precipitated, a small portion of which, inserted in the cavity of an aching tooth, invariably gives immediate

THE seventeenth annual convention of the closing on Tuesday afternoon. It comprised about one hundred and twenty delegates from nearly all parts of the States, and besides the routine of business transacted by the body there were frequent adresses and sermous by the most distinguished divines. The follow-ing officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Rev. L. B. Miller; Treasurer, Prof. H. H. Weite; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. W. McGarvey.

HEAP OF TRUTH.—There is a "heap of truth" the following from the Rock Island

Argus: Thousands of soldiers, all over the land, begin to see through the hypocrisy, wickedness and corruption of the radical party, and are going for a change. They are beginning to see that they have been used to place the negro above their own race, and to mortgage the white man's property and labor for ages to come in order to carry out the wicked and tyrannical and unconstitutional rule of the radical party. They will now show that their love of country and race is superior, they will throw off this corrupt radical party and bring into power once more the good old-fashioned Jackson days of honesty and reverence for the constitution and laws.

THE Hippocampus a propeller which left Chicago the other day, went down in a gale, causing a heavy loss of life. The number who periahed is not known. Fifteen persons, who clung to portions of the wreck, were rescued, after being more than twenty-four [From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 10.] hours in the water.

A gentleman visited Wooster, Ohio, a few days ago, looking for a site on which to build a paper mill. As soon as his errand was of raising their rents and the price of lots, at once proposed to furnish him, free of cost, a suitable site and a steam engine to run his machienry, He accepted the proposition, and will erect a mill that will cost about

LENGEL NOT DEAD .- The reported death of Herr Lengel, the animal trainer, occurring from the attack of a lion in Ames' Menagerie d Circus, at Madison, Indiana, is contradicted by Doc. Chambers, business manager for Mr. Ams, who informs us that Mr. Lengel is rapidly recovering from the wounds received, and in a few days will again take his place in the dens of the wild beast from whice he made so narrow an escape,

gers and Carpet-bagism. Shortly after Mr. Lincoln had appointed General Shepley Military Governor of Louisiana in 1862, he addressed to that officer the the rebels and traitors? following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON D. C., ) November 21st, 1862. }
Dear Sir: Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that Federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view there could be no possible object in such elecof Congress from those States to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be memicitizens of Louisiana are willing to the memiand Colfax, which is not true, but is a maliciand Colfax, which is not true, but is a malici-Constitution: and that other respectable citi-zens there are willing to vote for them and thereby to influence the soldier vote, knowing send them. To send a parcel of Northern men here as representatives, elected, as they would be understood (and, perhaps, really so,) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous; and were I a member of Congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat. Yours, very truly,

William Davis, Sen.

GEN. G. F. SHEPLEY. Mr. Lincoln, it thus appears, throught that carpet-bagism was "disgraceful and outra-geous," and declared, that, if he were a memper of Congress, he "would vote against admit any carpet-bagger "to a seat"! This is what Mr. Lincoln thought. What do his professed followers think of it? Can they in their own thoughts deny its justness. No: We defy them to deny it. They must admit it; and with their admission down goes the whole edifice of reconstruction, whose founda-tion is carpet-bagism, and whose superstructure is carpet-baggers.

# The Wickedest Man in America,

"The wickedest man in New York" having ed from business, Parson Brownlow, the Wickedest Man in America, is now left with out a pretence to competition in that field. And he is quite equal to the extensive situa-tion. We have only to glance at the succes-sive issues of the press of Tennessee to discover day by day a new proof of his enter-prise. At present the Wickedest Man in America is concecting a scheme to organize a colored militia for the purpose of more effectcolored militia for the purpose of more effect-ually dragonnading the white people of his State previous and up to the day of election. It happens that this project runs directly counter both to the Constitution and certain explicit laws of Congress. The President has notified him of this fact, and intimated that if a standing army is to be kept in Tennessee it must be an army of the United States and it must be an army of the United States and not a janizary guard of the Wickedest Men. Whereupon the W. M. storms according to his Whereupon the W. M. storms according to his wont. And what a mouth and pen he has at his will! An extensive knowledge of religion, and much practice in a species of inverted or diabolical preaching, give him a compand of blasphemy which John Allen in his wickedest day would simply have withered under. Yet this man, backed up by the Radical Congress and the sentiment of the Radical party, is absolute despotism of a region purporting was falling in amidst the terrible configurations, and remarked to him "that his old age was being stripped of the means of sapport."

Beautist. Death Scene.—When one of Martin Luther's children lay on her deathbed, the great man approached her and said to her: "My dear, little daughter, my beloved Margaret, you would willingly remain with your earthly parents; but if God call you, you will go with your heavenly father?"

"Yee, door father, it is as God pleasea."

"Dear little girl!" he exclaimed, "Oh, how I love you! The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak."

He then took the Bible and read to her the

He then took the Bible and read to her the passage, "The dead men shall live; together with my dead body shall arise. Awake and sing, ye that dwell in the dust, for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead." He then said: "My dargh out the dead." He then said: "My daugh-tar, enter thou into thy resting-place in peace." She turned her eyes toward him and said, with touching simplicity, "Yes father."

A dispatch from the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Colorado states that Mr. Belden, a Democrat, is elected Dele-had been defeated in hattle, losing all their gate to Congress from that Territory.

The Election in Main Our dispatches from Maine this morning in-icate the election of Chamberlin, the Radical

candidate for Governor, by a majority vari-ously estimated at from 16,000 to 20,00. It will probably not fall below the former, and will certainly not exceed, the latter figure. This, compared with the Radical vote of 1866. as given in our Boston and New York specials, shows a decrease of the Radical majority f several thousand. The election returns of 1867 are not to be taken as a basis for a com-parison, as in that campaign issues were made on the liquor question, which caused a large number of the Radical voters to go with the Democratic party. The election of 1867 was not one to determine the actual strength of the two parties, while the election of yesof the two parties, while the election of yesterday was one to bring out every voter on the side of his partisan prejudices. The measures resorted to by the Radical party were such as to insure every vote in their behalf that could be coaxed, bribed or compelled. While we expected the Radical majority to exceed 20,000, we were not prepared to hear that it had fallen off so materially from the majority of 1866; and if, with all their appliance of money, corruption and bribery, the Radicals could not hold their own in one of their best strongholds, they certainin one of their best strongholds, they certainly cannot look for success in the West, where ments and educational apparatus, as well as the pay of the professors and the subsistence of the cadets.

Toothache, according to the London Lancet, can be cured by the following preparation of carbolic acid; To one drachm of collodium add two drachms of Calvert's carbolic acid. A gelantionous mass is precipitated, a small performance of the west where their political enginery is not so powerful, and where the great producing classes feel most keenly the oppressions of Radical misrule and taxation. The gallant Democracy of Maine gained substantially a victory—having more than held their own against the most corrupt and desperate political organization that ever had an existence.—Cin. En

A Sad Case

A few days ago Mr. John Redding, a farmer of Bracken county, was committed to the in-sane asylum at Lexington. After proper inthe court. His insanity is traced to the fact that he was drafted and wrongfully compelled to pay out, during the late civil war. He owned a small farm, which in the most favora-able seasons barely yielded a subsistence to his large family. At the time of the draft Mr. Redding contended that he was over age; that there was another and a younger man of the same name in the county, who was the person drafted. His neighbors say these things were so; but at the time he could obtain no fair hearing, and rudely, without delay, was ordered to report to the provost marshal. He felt that he could not leave his helpless family, and these was no alternative but to never the and there was no alternative but to pay out To do this he was compelled to boroow money at a high rate of interest. To add to his tronbles, his crop turned out badly, and he was unable to re-pay the borrowed money. These things so weighed upon his mind as to drive him mad. He has manifested no viciousness, but under his management his little property was being wasted. In the crop season he woul get up in the middle of the night, hitch up his horse and plow until daylight, then detach the horse, mount him, ride off, and be gone perhaps five or six days, trading for farms, stock, &c. It is hoped that under the excellent treatment at the Asylum he will be fully re

Last Tuesday, as the uniformed negro Rad ical club marched by the headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee, the members cheered lustily for Crant and Colfax, winding up each cheer with yells unearthly in their character. This was perhaps, all right, and only elicited a smile of compassion for the poor deluded blacks, and a glance of scorn for the wretched white beings who are leading the negro to his ruin. Not content, however, with cheering and yelling, they, in marching under the flag displayed in front of the committee rooms, cried out, "Pull down that d-d Seymour and Blair rag.

Now it happens that the "Seymour and Blair rag," referred to was a United States flag, one of these very "rags" to sustain which a bloody war was waged by the Government, that these Radicals now claim to support with such ardor; one of the very "rags" about which Gen. Dix, when Secretary of War, wrote a letter to Lieut Caldwell, of the revenue cutter, on duty here at the time, ordering him What Mr. Lincoln Thought of Carpet-bag- to shoot down the first man who pulled it down. To this complexion has it come at last, a Radical procession demands that the flag of ent be pulled down!

Card from the Father of General Jeff. C. Davis. MEMPHIS. CLARK COUNTY IND., ) September 10, 1868.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Indiana; There is in circulation a false report in relation to my son, Gea. Jeff. C. Davis; which We do not particularly need members started in the little village of Memphis in this county where there is a Grant and Colfax club, composed of white men and negroes. The report is this, that I had received a letter at the same time they were not only uttering a lie, but slandering the General. As ever one who knows him, knows if he were at home he would vote for the Democratic candidate and I brand any and any shall say to the contrary.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Sen.

Valuable Acquisition

In the list of the transfers of real estate in Louisville, there has been no transaction of recent date more important than the sale on Saturday last of the beautiful residence of James Trabue, Esq., on the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, to B. W Wood, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. January & Wood, proprie-tors of the Maysville cotton mills, for the sum of \$40,000. It is a matter of no small impor-tance to the business interests of Louisville to secure the acquisition of citizens of Mr. Wood's acknowledged business energy, wealth, and high social standing. Mr. Wood is one of the most successful manufacturers in the West, and wil in all probability employ his wealth and business experience in developing the manufacturing interests of Louisville. - Lou.

Gounon, the composer, lives in a very hand me house in Paris. He is a polished and cultivated gentleman, has a fine, intelligent, open face, and, what with his graceful manners and easy politeness, makes a most pleas-ing impression on all those who come in contact with him. He is of medium hight, strong broad shouldered, with blonde hair and full whiskers of the same color; and looks more like a German than a son of the South. On ly his flashing black eyes are those of a Frenchman. He is fifty years old, but looks considerably younger. Twelve or fifteen Frenchman. He is fifty years old, but looks considerably younger. Twelve or fifteen years ago he was still walking about in the dress of an abbe, and firmly determined to become a priest, but has long since gotten over that notion, and is now happily maried to the daughter of the late German pianist and professor of music, Zimmerman. His next oppera will be "Francesa di Rimine."

to be one of the United States of America.

We notice the press generally discerns the fitness of the title with which we recently invested the Tsmessee parson. Pass him round as The Wickedest Man in America. Ill est.

—Buffalo Courier.

When one of Martin Luther's children lay on her deathbed, the great man approached her and said

Reno and Anderson, the Adams Express robbers, were committed to jail, yesterday, in Windsor, Canada, to await the formal requisition of our Government, their extradition having been ordered. Mr. Weir, of this city

There is a German Democratic club in New York, nearly five hundred strong, all the mem-bers of which have hitherto voted the Republi-

artillery and many prisoners.

China, Glass, & Oneensware,

GREAT REDUCTION!

IN PRICES OF

CHINA, GLASS THE SHAROW.

QUEENSWARE

G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY'S

TO OUR PRIENDS AND C

No. 30 EAST SECOND STREET,

CHEAP CHINA STORE!

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving a fresh supply of everything ept in a first class China Store, and are determined

The Best Stocks of Goo UNDERSELL

> TER LOWEST

Both at Wholesale and Retail. Give us a call and AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

> REMEMBER THE PLACE, No. 30 East Second Street,

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY!

50 PER CENT SAVED ---AT---The New Cheap China Store

S. N. MEYER,

At his old stand, Second st.

QUEENS WARE, CHINA, BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS

X TGIASWARE, TAO FANCY TOILET SETTS, MOTTO MUGS,

CHINA TOY SETTS, MIRRORS,

COAL OIL LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS, and of every other article usually found in a first elass establishment of this branch of trade. Best Iron Stone Plates per dozen (formerly 83,00) at Best Iron Stone Plates per dozen (formerly \$2,50) at #2.50 at | Teas per dozen (formerly \$3,00) at | Teas per dozen (formerly \$4,00) at | Teas per dozen (formerly at \$1 20) at | Pitchers | 1 50 at | 1 00) at | Teas per dozen | 1 20 at | 1 00) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per dozen | 1 2 3 50) at | Tumblers per do The above articles and prices are warranted as epresented. Come and see for yourself. Having formed a connection with one of the largest houses in the West, who make their purchases at rates from 25 to 50 per cent, less than they can be bought by small houses, I am enabled to offer all goods in my line of business at prices which hold out unrivalled inducements to purchasers.

AND TO ALL WHOLESALE BUYERS,

I will cell goods, in Mayeville, AT CINCINNATI JOBBING PRICES

S. N. MEYER, Next door to S. S. Mine; 's Shoe Store. deel7 watwly.

Contectionery.

SOMETHING NEW BUT NOT STRANGE!

Oyster Saloons

GEORGE ARTHUR'S.

No. 31, Second st.

I have opened my ice cream saloons this season for OYSTERS, where ladies and gentlemen can at all hours bare them served in any style. They can also get a good cup of tea or coffee, bread and butter &c. \*\* Oysters for sale by the can or half can, at lowest market rates.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING! I have an unusually large and well selected as-orthment of TOYS, designed expressly for the CANDIES GEO. ARTHUR

is good and nice.

FIRE! FIRE! FIREWORKS!

I have just received from New York a large and well assorted lot of fireworks for CHRISTMAS, A GVAR

some entirely new kinds, never before offered in this place. A good stock of the hest

FIRE CRACKERS WHARLES H. WOLFF & CO all low for CASH

Mayoville, Dac. o. 1866.

Boots and Shore ... BALL & HOWE.

SUCCESSORS TO TO MODE OF B. A. WALLINGFORDMON Having bought out Mr. B. A. Wallingford, we will

MORGECOY.] DEALERS IN BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS t his old stand. We will keep our mock supplied at

DRY DEMONSOR DESIRABLE GOODS!

We will continue the manufacturing of

LADIES' AND MENS' Housekeeping Goods Gene BOOTS & SHOES

TO ORDER, BY EXPERIENCED AND AGAO

COMPETENT WORKMEN. OF THE WINTLATION.

DEESH ARRIVALS 250 bis Louisville Lime.
160 "Plaster Paris.
25 " Land Plaster.

We shall keep a constant supply of the above dur-ing the season, and solicit orders from the trade-mrl4 08tw & W. R. G. JANUARY 00 BOOK AND JOB PRINTING AT THE MAYSVILLE BAGLE OFICE.

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER.

(Buccessor to Power & Spalding.)

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE. Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.
These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, sine and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIR FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES Have been selected with great care, and for variety neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be I size here a fine assortment of fancy Japanned ware, toilet sette, brass kettles, cream freezers, ac., I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

HAMOW ARR,

And am prepared to offer to the trade such inducements as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to Roofing.

Guttering.

Spouting, and
General job work.

What work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper brass and iron.

HUGH POWER.

No. 21 & 23 SECOND STREET, Opposit Court

I have determined to coll out my large stock of Maysville, Kr., April 18, 1888, Isl COOKING STOVES

> TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES, PRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS.

Water Coolers, Gream Freezers, &c. At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy CHEAPER than ever hardware.

My friends and customers are informed that I have just received and opened. TO MERCHANTS.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

-(Direct from the Pactories.)

We have just been receiving the LARGEST STOCK of Boots, Shoes and Hats, ever before in this market. All our goods are from the VERY BEST NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

Coburn & Claffin's best Boots.
Allen & Flogg's Boots & Brogans.
Batchelder's Boots and Brogans.
Loring's Boots and Brogans.
A. J. White's calebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
Francis Dane's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes and Brogans.
Boyd & Corey's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes. Iron's Shoes.

John Hart & Co.'s colebrated Women's and Children's Shoes. Kimball's celebrated Women's and Misses' Shoes. And all other A I brands of calf, kin and morocco

Hats.

Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush, and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, made to order. THE TRADE OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS ID PARTICULARLY SOLICITED, TO MERCHANTS AND CONSUM-

HARDWARE, E SHIE MANDE HARD CUTLERY, SADDLERY, DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS.

AMMUNITION, (all kinds,) Rifles and Pistols.

And the Our stock of the same and COACH TRIMMINGS, COACH WOOD-

WORK, SPRINGS AND AXLES. AND SADDLERY,

Is now full and complete. We invite any persons wanting any goods in the above lines to give us a call and examine goods and prices. We are determined to sell goods as low as any house in the West. OWENS & BARKLEY. TERMS CASH. Sugars

Planing Mill.

M. J. CHASE. of the late firm of Manker, Chase & Co., of Ripley,

EBNTUCKY Planing and Flooring Mill.

Doors, Sash and Blind FACTORY

CHASE, DIMMITT & COLLINS, MASUFACTUREDS OF ALL KINDS TA BYES, AND TRACKS,

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FENCE POSTS, PALINGS,

miron maps to LATH, MOULDINGS, Pine and Poplar Lumber,

Corner 2nd & Poplar Sin., (5th Ward,)

MAYSVILLE KY july15watw

fire-Proof Paint.

THOMAS, HARRIS & CO.'S Protectorate

We are prepared to supply the public with the most durable and best paint that is now in use, for Houses, Raifroad Care, Steambouts, and all other purposes where durability and eafety against fire or exposure is required.

The materials from which our paint is composed, are of a nature that will not corrode from long exposure, neither will it contract with cold, or expand with heat. It will not crack or blister after it gels thoroughly dry, as most other paints do when they are exposed to near.

FIRE-PROOF PAINT

THE PROTECTORATE PAINT is much lighter than lead, will cover a much large surface than the same weight of lead, and will make as smooth faish as any other paint. It can be faished up in any color that may be desired an atiff retain all of its fire, weather, and water-proo-THE PROTECTORATE PAINT is intended to render all the different paints impervious to flame, as much so as it is possible for paints
to be when ground in oil, and containing the weather and water-proof properties.

A full supply of these paints can be found at
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Grocern and Commission Alerchants NEW FIRM.

HAMILTON GRAY & Co.,

WITCHIST OF DEAL ERS IN ALL KINDS OF Liquors, Wines, Brandies, &c.,

SUCCESSORS TO E. GRAT.

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

Corner Second and Sutton Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving from New York and other eastern ports the following supply of fresh family groceries, pur-chased at the lowest net cash

prices, and now offer them to merchants and consumers at Cin-cinati quotations; New Orleans

New Orleans
and island sugars.
crushed, pilverized, Rio,
Java and Laguayra coffees,
mackerel in barrels, half barrels and kits, fine green and black
tens, fine cut showing tobaccos, summor, opal and star candles, derman and
alm soap, cinnamon, suvelopes, letter and
note papers, imported segars, oysters and
lobsters, sardines, washboards, native and foreign
wines, apple, French and pale brandies, gins, Scotch
ale, nutuegs, cloves, smoking tobacco, &c., which
we will sell low for cash, or in exchange for all
kinds of country produce.

All orders sent us shall be filled in the same
manner, with reference to quality and quantity, as
if the parties parchasing were personally present.
We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all eases.
sept12 july? ly
HAMILTON GRAY & Co.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

W. L. PEARCE, Wholesale Grocer

spay, and h dea binne lies COMMISSION MERCHANT, Sutton street, opposite the Hill House MAYSVILLE, KY.

I am now receiving from New York and other eastern ports, the following supply of fresh FAMILY GROCERIES,

purchased at the lowest not cash price, and now offer to merchants and customers at CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS.

Rio, Java and Laguayra coffee.
Crushed, granulated and coffee A sugar, Levering's, Choice N. O. and I sland sugar,
Baltimore sirupe, in bbls, half bbls and kegs,
New fish, in bbls, half bbls and kits.
Choice green and black teas.
Washboards, brooms, buckets, tubs,
Fancy tellet and barsoaps.
Star and tallow candles, shot.
Wrapping paper, writing paper, envelopee.
New Castle sods, indigo, madder, alum, salt,
Hard pressed and fine cut chewing tobacco,
Smoking tobacco, cigars, blacking,
Cove oysters, spices, matches.
Raisne, figs, almonds, sardines,
Hemp and jute twine . >cdage,
Rice, starch, &c.

I offer to the trade also a large variety of

LIQUORS.

including choice old Bourbon, in bbls and bottles.

fine French brandy, champagne wine,
ginger wine, native wine and RECTIFIED WHISKY.

I am prepared to receive all kinds of storage on the most reasonable terms. My personal attention will be given to the safe and shipment of all goods consigned to my care.

All orders sent me shall be filled in the same manner with reference to quantity, quality and price as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

I respectfully solicit the orders of the tradegenerally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

mar12 by W. L. PEARCE. CHARLES A. LOVE,

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANT.

Second at, below Sutton, MAYSVILLE, KT. DEALER IN

Farm implements, grain, grass and garden seeds of every variety. my stock of heavy graceries, such as

Sugars,
Teas,
Coffee
Syrups,
Molasses, &c. &c.,
is complete. Having been purchased during the late
decline in goods, we are prepared to compete, both
in quality, and price with any house in the city.
I am offering below Cincinnati prices a large asjortment of ent of Canned Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Oysters, Raisns, Figurrants, green & dried apples, peaches, &c., &c. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE

ALWAYS ON HAND. Farmers wanting a reaper, or mower will find hier interest to call and examine the CHAMPION,

the best and cheapest machine ever sold in this market. Circulars sent free on receipt of address. I am prepared to receive and forward all kinds of goods at lower rates than the lowest, parties having TOBACCO. or anything to ship, will de well to call and see us before making their arrangements. mark4 twaw by CHARLES A. LOVE. R. G. JANUARY & CO.,

(Successors) to JANUARY & HOWE. WHOLESALEGROCERS

LIQUOR DEALERS, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

-AND DEALERS IN- IN-Wool, Feathers, Bacon & Produce Generally S. E. corner Second & Sutton wis., MAYSVILLE, KY. Terms Cash?

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR TOT THE A CHOICE LOT

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, NEW ORLEANS SUGAR OF THE BEST RECEIVED WEEKLY.

GENTS! XC MUXS ROGENTS! P. B. VANDEN & CO. Cor. Third & Market Street decll twaw FRESH GROCERIES

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Wholesale Grocers. GRAIN. Commission & Forwarding Merchants, So. 15 Market St.

China, Glass and Queensware. R. ALBERT'S

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The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queensware House in the West.

No. 35, Second street North side to mois MATSVILLE, KY.

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The undersigned begaleave to inform his friend and customers that he hason hand one of the larges and finest stocks ever imported in this section, com

CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

My new stock having been imported at very less old rates, enables me to Undersell Considerably all Cincinnati Pimia haa sham Bills.

Country daulers and homekeepers will save from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. By learning my prices before purchasing alsowhers.

Perfect satisfaction given, or the goods
taken back and the money refunded

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OREAT DEPOT OF THE WALL WILL Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Albata and

Britannia Ware. A splendid assortment of castors, pitchers, coffee and

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churches, parlors, bedrooms, hall and kitchess Chimneys, globes, paper shades, wicks, burners, and pure coal oil. 100 Pair Flower Vases, all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars a pair. Tes trays and waiters, all styles, sizes and qualities: Japanned tin and tollet sets, plain and ornamented; table cutlery, knives and forks; silver-plated and steel blades, earvers, steels, etc., with silver, ebony, bone, Indiarubber and wood handles, all at the

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR CASHI R. ALBERT'S China Palace.

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CARPETS:

GROCERY, PRODUCE, Brussels, three-ply, two-ply, homp stair corpets, carpet lining, floor, stair and table oilcloths, mattings, rugs, door A beautiful and large assortment of

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TOWELS AND NAPKINS,

French and English Wall Paper VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, AND CHAINS French & American Clocks,

by the single piece at wholesale prices, at

pleasure and profit in different R. ALBERT,

R. ALBERT'S OHINA PALACE.

PIANO DEALER Recond street, MAYSVILLE, RENTUCKY.

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Bross Br Cassiciq ifunities Offician, soil of Full seven-octave Pianos, in fine reserved cases erstrung scale, guaranteed at \$300, \$325, \$330, \$375. Entra large, the square grand Pianos, at from 400 to 4750.

I will, upon demand, order and furnish Pianos from any other manufacturer whatever, at the above great reduction in prices.

Reduction of \$25 to \$100

Second hand Piance for cale, rent, and taken in ex-Invariably PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Do not buy third and fourth rate Piance, at high rices, from irresponsible persons, if you can got a ood instrument, fully warranted, for less money.

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Gold Gold of Coldis

Major dart W. Jeffelia of Louisville, his

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The care of the CAN BE MADE of the party of the telephone of the care of the c BT . bill-days PURCHASING YOUR OIGARS & TOBACCO

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MAYSVILLE, KY.,

Ayer's

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color:



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A dressing which healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sedi-ment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambrie, and yet lasts

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PRICE \$1.00.

At wholesale and retail, by
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For Liver Complaint and its various sympa-toms, Dillions Hendache, Sick Hendache, Jaundice or Green Sickdess. Billions Colle and Billions Fevers, they should be ju-liable taken for each case, to correct the discussed for Hheumatism, Goat, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the S'de Buck and Loine, they should be continuously ken, as required, to change the discussed action e system. With such change these complain For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings the luce the effect of a drastic purge.

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As a Dianer Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

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ROSADALIS Sold wholesale by all the principal Who Druggists in all the large cities of the United and British America, and retailed by Dre

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